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The Bombay Chronicle

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12

VOL. XIX NO. 205— BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"Mahatma Riding The Pitching Seas Like A Veteran Mariner"

R. T. C. DELEGATES REACH LONDON

Welcome By Lord Sankey

PLEASED THAT GANDHIJI IS ON THE WAY

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The first party of delegates from India to Round Table Conference arrived at Victoria Station at 4/30 this afternoon. They were welcomed by Lord Sankey, representatives of the Prime Minister, Secretary, of the State for India and of the Liberal and Conservative delegations to the Round Table Conference and also by a number of Indians and others.—Reuter.

INDIAN "DELEGATES" PLEASED

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The delegates to the Round Table Conference received the news of the success of Mr. Gandhi's negotiations with the Viceroy at Marseilles and all the delegates were very much pleased. The opinion of the delegates with regard to the formation of the National Government is not so unanimous. Some delegates are inclined to regret that Labour Government will not be in office during the Conference.

Three or four informal meetings were held on board the "Mooltan" and it was decided at one of the meetings to telegraph to the Viceroy hoping that his negotiations with Mr. Gandhi would be successful. The signatories included Mr. Shaukat Ali, Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, Mr. Benthall, Sir M. Shafi, and Col. Haksar. A number of delegates, including Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar Dr' Monji and Sir M. Shafi are remaining on the continent at present and they are expected in England on 2nd September.

—:o:—

Federal Structure Committee

LONDON, Aug. 29.

All members of the Federal Structure Committee epxcet Mr. Gandhi, Pt. Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah are expected in London by 5th September. It is understood that the first meeting of the Committee will be held on 7th September which will appoint a sub-committee to draw up the agenda and programme of business to be submitted to the full Committee on 10th September. Opinion among members appears to favour the postponement of further meetings thereafter until Mr. Gandhi's arrival.

The Mahraja of Bikaner, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Akbar Hydari and Sir Mirza Ismail who are now in Paris, will arrive next week. They will immediately get in touch with Lord Sankey, to fix convenient dates.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI CONFERS WITH R. T. C. DELEGATES ON BOARD THE SHIP

Chats With Passengers, Plays With Children, Leads A Prayer, Behaves Like A School-Boy.

VICEROY'S RADIO MESSAGE OF "GOOD LUCK"

(BY "CHRONICLE" STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

S.S. "Rajputana", August 30, (8-30 p.m.)

Mahatmaji, though he is under changed surroundings and atmosphere from one he is accustomed to have when in India, is scrupulously observing his daily routine on board the steamer He takes his usual frugal dict of ground nuts. goat's milk through his too familiar bowl and fruits His constant quota of yarn. The Mahatma had his morning prayers at 4 a. m

VICEROY'S RADIO MESSAGE TO MAHATMA

It is understood that the Viceroy radioed "Good Luck" to Mahatmaji and reiterated His Excellency's assurance that the Govt will observe the Delhi Truce.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE ON BOARD

Important discussions took place to-day between Mahatmaji, Sir Probhashanker Pattani. Pandit Malaviya, Mrs Naidu, Mr. Birla and Mr. Shuaib Quereishi. As all of them are perhaps enjoined by Mahatma to seal their mouths the nature of the discussion is not known.

From my conversations with promiment R. T. C delegates I learn that it is likely that the date of the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee might be postponed so as to make it possible for Mahatma to attend it.

ALONG THE DECK IN LOIN CLOTH

"The crippled delegate of a crippled country" as Mahatma styled himself, strolls along on the deck in his loin cloth to the bewilderment and admiration of European passengers.

BHOPAL INDISPOSED

The Nawab of Bhopal is confined to bed owing to in disposition

GANDHIJI SLEEPS ON DECK UNDER THE CANOPY OF STARLIT SKY.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

S. S. "Rajputana", Aug. 29.

Mr. Gandhi spent the first day at sea in jubilant and almost boisterous mood. He chatted animatedly with the passengers and played with children and behaved like a delighted school-boy on his first excursion.

ON THE BRIDGE WITH CAPTAIN.

"I am your prisoner for a fortnight", said Mr. Gandhi with a twinkle in his eye to the Captain who invited him to come on the bridge.

"I will treat you well but I can make no promises about the weather", replied the Captain laughingly as he surveyed the bellowing seas.

Mr. Gandhi rejoined: "Oh, I am an even better sailor than a prisoner."

Mr. Gandhi has brought ten gallons of goat's milk specially pasteurised by Dr. Mehta. He has received hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the world wishing him 'bon voyage' and success.

SHAUKAT ALI TO JOIN GANDHIJI.

After reading them Mr. Gandhi devoted himself a long time to spinning and afterwards held a prayer meeting on the deck. Enormous curiosity was aroused among the passengers many of whom took part in the prayers.

It is learned that Maulana Shaukat Ali will accompany Mr. Gandhi on the way from Port Said to London. This has given rise to optimism and hope that a basis will be found for the settlement of the communal problem.

Mr. Gandhi slept on the deck under the stars to-night although the sea was rough.

LIKE A VETERAN MARINER.

While the Nawab of Bhopal, Pandit Mandan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miraben and Pyarelal are seasick, Mr. Gandhi rides the pitching seas like a veteran mariner.

He has not missed a single meal. Sleeping on the bare deck he rises at 4 o'clock. Captain Jack is a most hospitable host and he is showing the Mahatma every kindness and courtesy.

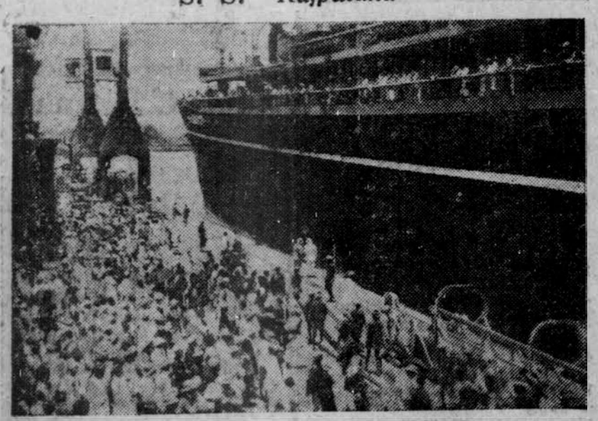
Sir Prabhashankar Pattani urged Mr. Gandhi to transfer to first class, but the Mahatma refused.

Mr. Gandhi spends his time in writing, reading, answering correspondence and chatting with friends.

He capitulates smilingly to passengers seeking snapshots and autographs.

Though some of the R. T. C. delegates are down with seasickness Mahatma rides the bellowing seas like a veteran mariner says "Chronicle" message radioed from s.s. "Rajputana."

S. S. "Rajputana"



Leaving the Ballard Mole with India's spokesman to London.

Congress Can Never Desert Kisans

DIRECT ACTION ONLY ALTERNATIVE, IF GRIEVANCES ARE NOT REMEDIED

JAWAHARLAL GIVES POIGNANT PICTURE OF U. P. PEASANTS AND EXPOSES MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA OF OF ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

The mischievous propaganda emanating from the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" was exposed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative just before he left Bombay for Allahabad on Saturday.

The suggestion made by the "Times" correspondent that the Congress had abandoned its claim to be intermediary between the people and the Government was emphatically repudiated by Pandit Jawaharlal.

KISAN ORGANISATION.

The Congress in the United Provinces was primarily a Kisan organisation he declared and, therefore, it had been concentrating on the distress among the peasantry. The Congress would act, as it had done, as an intermediary between the Kisan and the Government.

IF CONGRESS FAILED!

If Congress failed in obtaining relief from the Government for the Kisans, the only other course open to it was to side with the Kisans completely and offer such defensive direct action as may be deemed necessary.

"In no event can the Congress desert the Kisans. If it did so, it would abdicate from its principal function" concluded Pandit Jawaharlal.

Pandit Jawaharlal said: "In the message of the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" it is stated that Mahatma Gandhi telegraphed on Wednesday, 26th, to Miraben and to his Secretary and Mr. Andrews stating that he was leaving for London. It is further stated that although he had made up his mind to go to London, he went on arguing and haggling to the very last moment.

"As usual these statements are entirely wrong. The motives behind them are obvious enough but I do not wish to say anything about them' I shall only say that no such message was sent by Mahatma Gandhi, or any member of the staff or any one else, and both the members of the Government of India and others connected with the negotiations know well enough that every thing was in the melting pot till Thursday afternoon.

NOTHING DECIDED.

"Indeed on Thursday morning it seemed almost certain that he would not go. Mr. K. F. Nariman reading various press reports wired to Mahatma Gandhi suggesting a public meeting in Bombay, just prior to Gandhiji's departure. Gandhiji wired back that nothing has been decided and that he should not arrange any meeting.

"It was not till Thursday afternoon that the agreement was reached. I do not wish to say anything about the various stages of the negotiations, but the Simla correspondent of the "Times" presumably can find this out easily for himself and discover how utterly mistaken he is in his message.

ANOTHER MIS-STATEMENT.

"Another point which the

(Continued on page 7.)

Sind Rocked By Earthquake

—:o:—

MANY HOUSES COLLAPSE,

Railway Stations Disappear In Crevices.

TWO PERSONS BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

—:o:—

KARACHI, Aug. 30.

Reports, most of them very meagre, received from different parts of Sind show that earthquake tremours were extensively felt throughout the Province. Though little loss of life is reported, there has been great damage to buildings and other structures.

Larkhada, Meokhanshi, Khairpur and Tandoadam where many houses have collapsed have been the worst sufferers. Railway stations at Pannir, Dhudra, Pemeshi, and Nari have been completely engulfed in crevices caused by the earth tremors.

At Sukkur a man walking along the bank of the river Indus was hurtled into the river and was drowned. Two men were buried under the debris of falling houses at Merokhan.—A.P.

BLOCK ON ITARSI-NAGPUR LINE

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent at Nagpur wires under date August 30:—With reference to my telegram of 29th the Divisional Engineer at mileage 559-12 telegraphs that bank is still slipping and that he hopes to take trains over on the morning of the 31st. Arrangements are being made for transhipping Nos. 471 down and 475 up passenger trains.—A.P.

DISTURBANCES

Prosecutions Stopped Pending Inquiry Committee's Report

PRISONERS RELEASED

SRINAGAR, Aug. 30.

The Publicity Officer, Srinagar, Kashmir, has issued the following press communique:—

Complete cessation of agitation having been announced in Srinagar and other towns of Kashmir in terms of the understanding already published, His Highness' Government were pleased to move the High Court to release on bail 48 prisoners who were in jail in connection with the jail riot of 13th July and to suspend proceedings against them till the report of the Enquiry Committee.

The High Court having passed the necessary orders, the prisoners were released yesterday the 29th of August. Orders have also been issued to suspend all cases under Section 107 and those arising out of Section 144 C. P. C. which were connected with the suppression of the agitation. The announcements have been well received by His Highness' Muslim subjects.—A. P.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

Meeting At Ahmedabad On 8th September.

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

The General Secretary of the Congress announces that as previously fixed the meeting of the Working Committee will take place at Ahmedabad on 8th September.—A. P.

"OBSERVE PEACE PACT IN MAHATMA'S ABSENCE"

Flag Salutation In Madras

MADRAS, August 30.

In the presence of a large gathering, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, President of the District Congress Committee, hoisted the new National Flag at the Congress House to-day. Prior to the ceremony there was an imposing rally by over 500 Congress volunteers in front of the flagstaff. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, later addressing the gathering, appealed to the people to carry on the Congress work in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi and observe the Peace Pact.—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL COAL CONFERENCE.

RUGBY, Aug. 29.

The International Conference which will consider the general coal export trade position, as it affects the European coal producing countries, will be held next month in London. Invitations sent by the Central Council of the British Coal Mining Industry have been accepted by German, French, Polish, Belgian and Czechoslovakian owners.— B. O. W.

SEAHAM LABOUR PARTY

Call To Resign Not Yet Valid

LONDON, Aug. 29.

It transpires that the Seaham Labour Party Executive's request to Mr. MacDonald to resign requires confirmation by the full delegate meeting which will be held on 12th September.—Reuter.

DELHI MUSLIMS THANK BOMBAY GOVT.

URGE WAKF ACT'S APPLICATION THROUGOUT INDIA.

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 29.

A general meeting of the Ittahad Islam was held on 28th inst. when Hafiz Sulaiman Rais, Municipal Commissioner was in Chair. Hafiz Azizhasan Baqai moved the following resolution which was passed unanimously. This meeting thanks the Bombay Government for its enforcing the Muslim Wakf Act in then presidency. It thanks to the Bombay Government has thus safeguarded Muslim religious interests, and saved Muslim trusts from being misappropriated. The meeting condemns mischievious Bohra agitation against the Act. The meeting requests the Government of India to enforce such acts throughout the country and save valuable religious Muslim Trusts from personal exploitation.

SURAT BOHRAS SUPPORT WAKF ACT

A meeting of the Daodi Bohra community was held in "Ali Bagh" at Surat under the presidentship of Janab Shaikh Ibrahim Saifi, to express their sense of gratitude to the Government of Bombay for the application of the Wakf Act to the community, inspite of the severe opposition by Mullaji Saheb. The meeting noted with gratification the termination of one month and requested the Government to see that the Act as passed was put into force from the October 1st.

The following resolutions were passed in the meeting:—This meeting thanks the British Government for protecting the Wakf of crores of rupees of the community in common with the Muslims, by withdrawing the temporary exemption.

This meeting emphatically notes with regret that since the notification of the application of the Wakf Act to the community the Mullaji Saheb has been bringing about meetings of protest in various towns against the Act, this meeting treats with contempt such movements of Mullaji Saheb through his Amils and agents as they are intended to crush all support to the Act by the educated Bohra intelligentsia.

This meeting appreciates the spirit shown by the leading persons of the community who, for its uplift, as they ran a great risk in giving evidence before the Waqf Committee according to the tenets of their religion.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Bombay.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

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One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Two LADY HEALTH VISITORS, fully trained and qualified for outdoor work in Karachi. Salary Rs. 100 with an increment of Rs. 10 every year rising to Rs. 150, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 75 p.m. which shall have to be maintained by the incumbent. Posts permanent probationary period one year. Applications to be sent to the undersigned so as to reach him before 25th September 1931, R. K. SIKDHVA, Hony. Secretary, Karachi Health Association.
A 3527

ZENITH BANK LTD., KURNOOL —WANTED CORRESPONDENCE MANAGERS for Bombay, Nizam's Dominions. Starting salary from Rs. 45 to 150. No business guaranteed. Rs. 1,000 Cash Security essential. Apply with 4-annas Stamps.
A R5761

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, on salary scale of Rs. 50-8-98 per month with liberal commission, throughout Deccan. Guarantee of business and Cash Security essential. Apply PHONDGE SANSARE & CO., Chief Agents for Deccan, 84, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
A R5672

40 MORE CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. 1/- for selection Form to SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RAILWAY DUTIES, Delhi.
A R5585

WANTED—A duly qualified and competent CIVIL ENGINEER for the Idar State. Pay Rs. 200-25-500. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, previous experience and whether possessing knowledge of Electric Engineering. Preference will be given to a subject of the Idar State with necessary qualifications. JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State.
A. 3514

WANTED—A TRACKER for the Police Department, an efficient man, who can follow up the tracks or foot prints both of human beings and cattle in order to discover thieves and offenders; will have to give instructions to selected men of the Police at Reserved Police Head Quarters in this science in spare time in addition to his normal duty. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Dewan (Idar State.)
A. 3515

A LARGE COTTON MILL upcountry, requires immediatately a SECRETARY with first class antecedents. Must be fully conversant with the work of a Cotton Mill Office, including sale and costing of yarn and cloth, purchase of cotton, control of mill working, accounts purchase of stores, etc., and must be possessed of good liberal University education. Preference will be shown to one who has had administrative experience and who can produce satisfactory evidence of character, honesty and reliability. As the position is one of great trust, the application of one who comes of a good family and who is highly spoken of by persons whose views are entitled to weight will receive the best consideration. Good salary and prospects will be offered to a really suitable candidate. Apply stating full particulars of education, past experience, age, family connection, salary expected to Box No. 1125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3475

Situations Vacant

WANTED—An L.C.P.S., for Red-Cross travelling dispensary Bijapur District, one knowing Kanarese and Marathi need apply, stating terms. CIVIL SURGEON, Bijapur.
A

WANTED—One experienced L.C. P. & S. (Bom.) for temporary employment. Apply with testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State.
A 3503

POST—SUPERINTENDENT of Gardens 2. Salary—Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st September, 1931, to the Home Minister in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 3439

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGERS on Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 including T. A. plus Office and Stationery expenses to open Branch Offices and organise banking business. Apply with one anna stamp to METROPOLITON INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
2

WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome commission and some organizers on pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 according to capacity throughout India & Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance Business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—BRANCH SECRETARIES to organise "the Plebeian Benefit Scheme" on Rs. 150/- per month. Selected candidates must invest Rs. 150/-. Particulars from PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A (2)

WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 168B and Calendar, 1931-32, to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, Panchgani—Principal: M. B. HUSSAIN, M.A., B.Sc., (Edin.) Dip'. Educ. (T.C.D.)—The School stands on beautiful grounds of over 60 Acres. Classes from Kindergarten to Matriculation, individual development, good results in Matriculation Examinations. Extensive playing ground, all outdoor and indoor games, provision for gardening and wood work, every modern comfort, Cinema Machine, radio set. Electric lights, water supply by hydraulic rams from our own Lingra Spring. New term begins 1st September. Prospectus on application.
E 3501

IF IT'S THE EDUCATION that counts and not fine architecture, send your sons to us. They will get just the training they need. Particulars from: PRINCIPAL ABDUSSUBHAN, M.A., Dip. Edn. Muslim Boarding School, Dadali.
E R5739

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS—Gowalia Tank Bombay—Class for Institute of Bankers Examinations. Morning (8-15 to 9-30) or Night (7-15 to 8-30). Full course Rs. 190, Rs. 10 a month. Last date of admission 25th September.
F R5745

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE. (Government Registered). Sukkur Sind.
E R 5704

PARAMOUNT SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLASS, Amir Building, Tribhuvan Road, opposite Dongre Building, Monthly fees Typewriting Rs. 3, Pitman's Shorthand Rs. 4.
M R 5748

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET—Airy FLATS in the Seetakant Mansions, Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, 33, Harvey Road.
C R5744

AIRY BRIGHT UP-TO-DATE FLATS with sea-view TO BE LET at No. 40 Bridge Road, Malabar Hill. Please inquire on the premises PALANJI JOSHI, Civil Engineer.
C R5757

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—"Seeds Cleaning and Stone, Nails Separating Machine Rs. 650. Tablet and Pills Making Rs. 150, Lubricating Oil Filter Rs. 60, Coffee Rosters—Gas and Coal Rs. 150. Cigarette Making Rs. 700, Tobacco Cutting Rs. 300, Soap Treadle Press Rs. 150, DINSHAW CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
M R 5706

Motors and Accessories

TWO SEATERS WOSLEY MOTOR CAR in tip-top condition FOR SALE. See Mr. R. T. MODY, Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road, between 9-30 a.m. and 11-30 a.m.
J A R5734

Trade Announcement.

RELIABLE MANGO—Sapota, Batavia grafts and all sorts of fruit and flower plants. Catalogue free: Rao Shinnarow and Sons, Royal Nursery, Kadiam, M. & S. M. Rly., E. Godavari Dt., Madras Presidency.
F R5711

Profession

SURE CHANCE for AMERICAN FIGURES TO-DAY. If fails will return Rs. 12 for Rs. 10. Customers are requested that they should not lose such golden opportunity to see us from to-day to recover their losses as we give sure chances as well as security for their money in return till 31st August, 1931. WOTSON BOND TEA CO. BUILDING, 93, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
P R 5741

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CERTIFICATE for ten shares Nos. 35465/77 of Bundi Portland Cement Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Kurban Husain Saikh Kikabhai is LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

SHARAFALI KURBANHUSAIN
C/o. Messrs. Damoderdas Chunilal and Co.,
Kelapatn, Surat.
5758

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts:—

PROFESSORSHIP of BOTANY: Salary Rs. 300-20-500.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORSHIP of BOTANY: Salary Rs. 150-15-300. Starting salaries according to qualifications.

Apply with a statement of qualifications and copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the undersigned on or before the 20th of September, 1931.

A.E. DHRUVA,
Pro. Vice-Chancellor.
3516

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 5th September, 1931, (Gokul Ashtami) and MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 7th and 8th September, 1931, (Parsi New Year), those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th August, 1931.
3512

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 323 of 1931.

H. H. WADIA, Esq., the Court Receiver as Receiver in Suit No. 2495 of 1929 ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BHIMJI PARPIA .. Defendant.

To,
BHIMJI PARPIA,
Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has filed against you the above mentioned suit No. 323 of 1931 as a Short Cause claiming from you Rs. 8,630-14-6 with further interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 2nd November, 1929, till Judgment the costs of the suit and interest on judgment and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on 16th September, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) in person or by Advocate and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 24th day of February, 1931.

H. A. VAKIL
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3523

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 25770 of 1931.

(1.) DAMJI SHAMJI (2.) DEOJI KHIMJI, (3.) MEGHJI HIRJI and (4.) MALSI GOVINDJI, Trustees of the Estate the Kumtha Jain Derasar and Sadahran Fund .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) ALIMOHAMED MAKLIA, (2.) HASSAN LALJI. Presiding and Chief Secretary respectively for themselves and other members of the Recreation Club Institute Defendants.

Pursuant to the provisions of O.I R.s of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed plaintiffs have instituted the above suit in this Court on 21st August, 1931, against the defendants abovenamed for themselves and other members of the Recreation Club Institute praying:—

(a) For a sum of Rs. 278/- as follows:—
Rent of shop No. 1 in house No. 177 Dongri Street hired by the Club for and in the name of the Khoja Sindhi Printing Press from 1987 Posh sud 1st to 1987 2nd Ashad Vad Amas (21-12-30 to 13-8-31) being 8 months at Rs. 97/- per month ..... Rs. 776-0-0
Received on account Rs. 498-0-0
Rs. 278-0-0

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for THURSDAY, 17th September, 1931.

Dated this 26th day of August 1931.

D. M. DARUWALA,
Registrar.
Mr. I. J. SAMSON,
Advocate for plaintiffs.
3508

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Comedy Riot
CHARLEY'S AUNT
featuring
CHARLES RUGGIES
All-Talking Comedy Smash.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Twentieth Century Romance
CAPTIVATION
Featuring
CONWAY TEARTE and BETTY STOCKFELD.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 P.M.
All-Talking and Singing Sensation.
BLAZE O'GLORY
Featuring
EDDIE DOWLING
The Star of Broadway.

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1282 of 1928.

KHIMCHAND NAROTAM BHAVSAR, of Bombay Jain inhabitant, Colour Merchant, residing at Motishaw's Oart, Love Lane, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) MANEKLAL PREMCHAND and (2) AMARCHAND KALLIANCHAND, both of Bombay Jain Inhabitants, the former a share broker and the latter a Jeweller, residing at Love Lane, Byculla and Sheikh Memon Street, respectively, without the Fort of Bombay, Receivers in Suit No. 82 of 1918. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale which was to be held on the 28th and 29th instant, will be proceeded with at the Godown at Hathi Bagh, Love Lane, Byculla, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1931, and at the residence of the above-named Plaintiff at Jain Temple, Byculla, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) each day.

Dated this 29th day of August 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
3529

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SUNDAY, 6th September 1931 at 3 p.m.
"EKACH-PYALA"
MONDAY, 7th September, 1931, Being PATETI HOLIDAY, at 3 p.m.
"SAMSHAYA KALLOL"
TUESDAY, 8th September, 1931 at 3 p.m.
"DRAUPADI"
WEDNESDAY, 9th September 1931 at 8-30 p.m.
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—:o:—

MILD FLUTTER IN MONEY MARKET

Weekly Market Reviews

From Our Special Correspondent.
Bombay, August 28.

MONEY.

In the Money Market the rate for call funds improved to about 4—4-1|2 per cent. with rather more borrowers than lenders. Sales of treasury bills amounted to Rs. 5.26 crores, while maturities totalled Rs. 4.45 crores. The acceptance by Government of three months treasuries at Rs. 98-6 created a mild flutter in the market, since in view of the large sales of three months intermediates, it was generally felt that tenders under Rs. 98-7 would be rejected. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 101.36 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 5 per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

The important feature of the week was the resignation of the Labour Government in Great Britain and the formation of a National Government with a view to carry out urgent financial reforms. A satisfactory settlement of these is likely to react favourably on world trade and in particular on India's trade. The appointment of Sir Samuel Hoare as the Secretary of State for India is likely to inspire confidence among the investing public and the business community.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 21st August, 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 123.50 lacs in the cash balance of the bank to Rs. 21,94,70,000 as compared with Rs. 27.21 crores at this time last year. Loans and Inland Bills discounted have increased by Rs. 44.32 lacs and by Rs. 47.82 lacs respectively, while Cash credits have declined by Rs. 21.80 lacs. Government deposits have swollen by Rs. 233.74 lacs to Rs. 20.11 crores; while Other deposits receded by Rs. 25.43 lacs to Rs. 64.76 crores. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 25.50, an increase of 0.83 per cent. over last week. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

In the gilt-edged market, the initial rise in the prices of 3-1|2 per cent. Paper to Rs. 57-15 was replaced by a weaker tone during the latter part of the week. Political situation in Great Britain and in India caused considerable movement in prices of speculative stocks. At the close, however, the rate firmed up to Rs. 57-15. Short-term bonds are still neglected since money continues to flow into treasuries. 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 is quoted at Rs. 99-11. 1935 and 1933 Loans quietened to Rs. 95-2 and Rs. 99-1 respectively, while 1939-44 bonds remained unchanged at Rs. 92-14. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100 and Rs. 100-4. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan eased further to Rs. 103-2. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan fell from Rs. 70-12 to Rs. 68-8 and 1934-37 from Rs. 88-10 to Rs. 88-6. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan kept unaltered at Rs. 82 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-5.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months bills were opened on Tuesday, the 25th inst. Total amounts offered were Rs. 55,25,000 and Rs. 1,46,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 96-12-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 96-12 received approximately 95 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower Tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 53,50,000 and Rs. 1,46,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and 3 months bills were Rs. 6-6-10 and Rs. 6-3-8 respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 26th to Monday, the 31st August, 1931 at Rs. 96-13 and Rs. 98-7-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate 6 and three months bills sold from 19th to 24th August amounted to Rs. 78,50,000 and Rs. 2,47,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and 3 months treasury bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 1st September. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Thursday, the 3rd September. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was weak during the early part, particularly for forward deliveries due to speculative purchases, following rumours spread with regard to the Rupee-Sterling ratio. Since the publication of a letter by Sir Osborne Smith, to the effect that the question of the ratio did not even remotely come up for discussion between the Finance Member and himself during his recent visit to Simla, the speculative enquiry died down.

Since the return to a gold standard by international governments, every attempt is being made, even under most strenuous conditions, to maintain stable exchange throughout the world.

There were sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-3|4d. and buyers at 1s. 5-25|32d. with business passing on a restricted scale. Government sold during the week £1,352,000 sterling and it is believed that further sales, though to a less extent, have been made by Government this week. The tone of the market at the end has improved. The following are the forward rates:—

1st to 15th Sept. 1s. 5-23|32d; 16th Sept. to end October 1s. 5-11|16d.: Novr. 1s. 5-21|32d. and Decr 1s. 5-5|8d.

The dollar sterling quotation after declining from dol. 4.85-31|32 to dol. 4.85-13|16, improved and closed at dol. 4.86-3|32. French francs kept steady at 123.98, the Belga at 34.85 and the Italian lira at 92.95.

GOLD.

In the gold market there was some activity for all deliveries and speculative purchases were made causing the ready rate to rise to Rs. 21-7 per tola. This proved temporary and prices reacted towards the end to Rs. 21-4-6 per tola. The daily offtake, however, remained poor at 2,000 tolas and stocks on hand approximate 1-1|4 lacs tolas. There was a sympathetic rise in the price of sovereigns, Rs. 13-10-3 being quoted both for ready and delivery 24th September. In London the price of gold kept steady and closed at 84s. 11-1|4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7 and Rs. 21-4-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7 and Rs. 21-4-6 for 29th August settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-5-3 for 28th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £20,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 323.309 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £10,000.

SILVER.

The steady tone manifest at the end of last week continued and the price of ready went up to Rs. 44-3 with a slight reaction towards the close. Improved advices from Shanghai coupled with bears covering sales in the local market account for the present condition. The premium on near over forward has now disappeared and near delivery is quoted at a discount of about one anna per 100 tolas. The daily offtake is no better than about 40 bars and stocks on hand, in the absence of fresh arrivals during the week, have dwindled to about 900 bars. But large shipments are 'en route' for the September settlement. In Shanghai the tael advanced from 1s. 2-5|8d. to 1s. 2-15|16d., but closed at 1s. 2-13|16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 13d. and 12-13,16d. for both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44-3 and Rs. 43-8 for ready, Rs. 43-13 and Rs. 43-3 for 2nd September settlement and Rs. 43-14 and Rs. 43-2 for 2nd October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to Inida is about £180,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 6,740 in ccin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SHARES.

The Share Market was quiet and dull and various rumours had rather adverse effect on prices. Much of the business was confined to carry-overs owing to approach of the September settlement. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:

Bombay Dyeings Rs. 671|4-680-675; Century Rs. 197|8-207|8-202|8, Central India Rs. 297|8-305-292|8; Crescent Rs. 47|8-48|12-47|8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 305-312|8-306|4. Indian Bleaching Rs. 127|8-130-132|8 Indore Malwa Rs. 322|8-325-323|12; Kohinoor Rs. 101|4-111|4-107|-8; New Great Rs. 105-110-108|12, Pearls Rs. 168,12-175-166|4; Simplex Rs. 43|12-46|4-47|8-45 and Swadeshi Rs. 237|8-240-230.

The miscellaneous section was a shade steady towards the end, but the volume of business was small:—

Tata Iron Ordys improved to Rs. 18|12, but closed at Rs. 18|8 and Defds. rose from Rs. 281|4 to Rs. 292|8. Tata Hydros closed steady at Rs. 105|10, while Tata Powers receded from Rs. 376|4 to Rs. 372|8. Andhra Valleys almost maintained the level of Rs. 550. Alcock shares after steadying to Rs. 206|4 closed quiet at Rs. 202|8. Bombay Burmahs gained about 10 points during the middle of the week to Rs. 351|4, but declined and closed at Rs. 345. Bombay Trams were unaltered at about Rs. 99|11, and Bombay Steams maintained steadiness at Rs. 167|8. Bundi Cement shares showed no change at 12-8, while Indian Cements after rising to Rs. 133-12 closed at Rs. 130. Katni Ordys similarly rose to Rs. 158|12, but eased at the end to Rs. 140, and Defds went into ex-dividend at Rs. 528|12. Among railway shares Tapti Valleys gained from Rs. 547 -8 to Rs. 567|8.

Imperial Bank shares recovered from the low level of Rs. 358|12 to Rs. 395, but closed at Rs. 380. Contributories similarly rose from Rs. 216|4 to Rs. 221|4, but finished at Rs. 220. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 74-12 and those of the Central Bank to Rs. 14|4 xd.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the early part of the week under review, quiet during the middle and easy during the latter part of the week. Demand for spot sugar continued on a moderate scale. A rumour spread in our market that customs duty on sugar will be increased by 8 annas per cwt. from the 1st of Septembtr as per recommendations of the Tariff Board during the last February. We are, however of opinion that the Tariff Board's recommendations will be first discussed by the Legislative Assembly and then the intended increase in duty on Sugar may probably come into force. It is also thought that in view of the much reduced imports into India during the period of Mar. to July this year as compared with the imports during the same period last year, it is very doutful that the intended increase of 8 Annas per cwt. will be adopted. It is a reparted that the Leading Chinese House sold about 800 tons spot Java Sugar on the basis of Rs. 12/15 to Rs. 13/- per cwt. Ex Godown terms. It s also reported that the business of about 600 tons of Sugar to be arrived per S. S. Begum has been done on the basis of Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt. F. B. H. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 13/2/3 and Rs. 13/1 for Java Ready Surgar, Rs. 5/2/6 and Rs. 5/2 for July, Rs. 5/2 and Rs. 5/2 for August, Rs. 5/3 and Rs. 5/2 for September and Oct-Dec and Rs. 12/10/6 to Rs. 12/12 and Rs. 12/10 to Rs. 12/11 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Karachi and Calcutta report very limited fluctuations. Spot Rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 12/9/6 and Rs. 9/1/3 respectively.

Foreign Markets:—New York reports very quiet market and rates for Sugar Option bids show a drop of 5 points in September, December and January and of 2 points in March. Exports at Cuban ports estimated at 64,000 tons of which 49,000 tons went to United States and 15,000 tons to Europe.

London Terminal Market is also reported to be quiet and prices for Raw Sugar have declined by about 1 to 1½ d. Continental Beet and B.R.B. are quoted at Sh 7/3 and Sh. 7/6 respectively for September C.I.F. Bombay.

Technical position in Java is improved as the balance of old crop is now cleared.

Arrivals:—There was no arrival during the week. S.S. Baron Pall Mall S.S. Begum and S.S. Quiloa are expected to arrive on the 5th Sept. 10th Sept. and 25th Sept. with a cargo of about 60,000 bags. 10,840 bags and 10,000 bags respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 3,00,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/3/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment July Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment August Rs. 5/2 per cwt F B H
Shipment September Rs. 5/2 per cwt F B H
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 5/2 per cwt F B H
Russian Ready Sugar:—
Rs. 12/10 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations b special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Latest prices:—
Andhra Valley (7½ per cent 1933 Notes) £102
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £54-10-0
Attock Oil Co Ltd £0-13-9
Bengal Iron 7½ per cent Preference £0-4-9
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord. Stock £60-10-0
Burma Corpoation Ltd £0-6-9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy) £0-6-3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-6-0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd. £0-17-6
Eastern Bank Ltd £4-17-6
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation £103
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £0-13-6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord) £0-1-0
Indian Iron and Steel 7½ per cent Debs. £72-10-0
London and Rhodesian Mining & Land £0-2-3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy) £1-10-0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord £1-11-3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Railway 4½ per cent Deb £58-10-0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent Debentures £97
Tata Power 7½ per cent 'B' Debs 1939/50 £100

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 26.

After a continued heavy decline during the last few days, prices of various kinds of yarns have now become more or less steady and a further decline seems to have been averted at the moment. Buying however is very restricted and confined to small lots and for immediate requirements only. Reports received from several consuming districts are yet far from encouraging and whilst enquiries have been received from many districts at lower prices any business of importance has not been possible so far As a mater of fact there has been a serious loss of confidence amongst the Yarn Trade after the publication of the Bureau Report and the consequent fluctuations in Cotton prices have unfavourably affected the course of the yarn market. There has been indeed some steadier feeling in Cotton during the last 2-3 days and this is not sufficient to create confidence amongst the buyers and consumers and therefore turnover has been very restricted. Dealers have been yet feeling very nervous and even at such a low level of prices they do not feel inclined to make fresh purchases in bulk. Monsoon has been generally satisfactory almost everywhere and the Dipavali is approaching, but there are yet no satisfactory sales and revival in demand. On the whole the future tendency is yet uncertain and whilst prices are low enough it is yet very difficult to judge the future course of the market.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Buying is very small and limited and dealers find it difficult to dispose of their stocks even at heavy loss. Forward business is almost nil. Since the Japanese yarn prices have fallen considerably inquiries in English yarns have dwindled down.

JAPANESE YARNS.

A further sharp decline in prices alround has taken place during the week and dealers have made heavy losses in their stocks as well as on consignments to arrive. Forward business is reported very limited.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN.

There ras been no improvement in this class of yarns and only small and limited business is being done at present. In the Northern Markets, offtake consists of very cheap priced goods owing to keen competition from Tafetta cloth. As regards Southern India also, reports go to show that the demand is falling off. The future tendency of the market is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

Some of our mills who are ready and willing to dispose of their stock-lots at lower prices with a view to clear their old stocks and to meet the buyers, but as the offers received from dealers were much too low, no business of importance has been transacted during the week. Only small lots are being done in well-known chop at prices which leave no margin to the mills. Some of the big dealers prefer to wait and watch the course of the market and not to buy anything in bulk at present. The political situation is also complicated and has been creating nervousness amongst the dealers. Cotton prices have now been rather steady since about 3|4 days but the future outlook seems to be yet too uncertain to admit or any confidence in the present level of prices. In the midst of all these uncertainties it is difficult to expect any free movement in yarns and we therefore do not look forward for any improvement in yarns during the next few days.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW

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PLEA FOR NEW IMPERIALISM

Kenworthy Looks At Indian Problem

It was always recognised that Imperial problems would be difficult for the Labour Party, whether as at present, in the office in a minority, or in power.

While our most baffling problem is that of India other questions of great difficulty and complexity have arisen, and will crowd in upon us during the next decade, writes Lieut.-Commdr. J. H. Kenworthy, R. N. M.P., in 'Reynolds News".

The Labour Government, in its Imperial relationships, is like a man who has inherited a vast, yet embarrassed, estate He cannot divest himself of his responsibilities in a trice, and must make the best of things.

The British Empire is a heritage from a long succession of Monarchical Tory. Whig, Conservative and Liberal Governments. The Labour Government has had to take the helm of the Imperial Ship at a time when the self-governing dominions are assuming the full status of, independent nationhood, joined only by the thin but powerful links of the Crown and a common language and ideals.

The whole idea of natural dominance by the white man is challenged throughout Asia and Africa.

The theory of Western Imperialism. founded on the supposed superiority of th ewhite race in war, commerce and the art of government, is dead or dying.

EQUALITY DEMAND

Wherever education has spread and contact has been made with Western civilisation, the former subject peoples are demanding equality, of opportunity and, especially, equality of citizenship.

The people of Asia are already refusing to accept forced tutelage. In a few years' time the native of Africa will show themselves equally restive.

The great problem of the twentieth century, therefore, will be to retain what was good in the old Imperialism, while founding a new Imperialism on a new basis of equality. Our influence, if it is to last must be based on respect and trust rather than on force.

Fortunately, the very essence of the creed of the Labour Party is the equality of all men in the sight of God. We may be inexperienced in Imperial affairs, but we have this fundamental advantage.

The two older parties have a great vested interest in the Empire. It provided a "career" for the younger sons as administrators, governors, soldiers, in India, and the Colonies. Special commercial advantages also were expected in return for the privileges of the paternal British rule.

The Labour Party is not indifferent to the need of sending our very best young men to represent our country abroad. In the future they must go as willing servants rather than as heaven-sent masters. We wish to develop the great markets of the Empire, but to trade only on our merits and not exclusively as a right.

URGENT PROBLEM.

Our most immediate problem is that of India. When I revisited the country last year the strongest impression made upon me was that the difficulties in India were more social than anything else.

English has been the language of the educated classes for over half a century, and the whole of our literature of freedom has been made available

Indian students of all creeds and classes have studied in the Universities of Europe and America, and especially, in this country. On their return to India they have found themselves in a position of social inequality.

for example, membership of the Yacht Club in Bombay, the leading social centre in that great cosmopolitan city, is open to any midshipman or subaltern ,or the last joined recruit of the Indian Civil Service so long as he is British-born, but is denied to any and every one of the 330,000,000 of the King's subjects of Indian race, no matter how cultured or respected.

The late Lord Sinha, the first Indian Governor of a Province, could not be taken into this and other clubs even as a guest! Mighty Indian rulers, themselves holding high rank in the British Army, are not permitted to cross the threshhold of the European "fortress."

Until recently, any Englishman travelling on the railway could eject any Indian from his carriage The Government has done its best to inculcate a code of good manners in the British community in India, but there are still far too many cases of Englishmen who pose as "Sahibs" and gentlemen claiming the right to insult and assault Indians simply because they are Indians.

I myself have seen Indian working men brutally kicked and beaten by Europeans. What would happen if an English businessman tried to kick and beat a docker or railway porter in this country? would either get a black eye or would be gaoled.

This difference shows the gulf that still separates the old Imperialism from the new. And this horrible violence and coarseness is a symptom of the old idea of dominance which still survives.

The Englishmen, and I am sorry to say English women also, who do these things are perfectly well-behaved citizens in their own country, and only come under the spell of this horrible doctrine when they arrive East of Suez.

These matters affect our "prestige" far more than Hollywood films or the fact that Indian soldiers against the Germans in the war. We should send our own decent British films to India.

FUTURE PRESTIGE.

As for the service of Indian soldiers against the German, in the long struggle for dominance in India. Indian troops always play ey their part in the battles between ourselves and the French and Dutch. Our prestige will in future depend on our reputation for justice and fair dealing.

We have a great opportunity. The Round Table Conference last year was an event the importance of which cannot be exaggerated. For Indian delegates debated on terms of perfecet equality with their British colleagues in the King's Palace at St James's.

If all goes well, the most important Committee of that Conference will re-assemble in September. and the full Conference in October.

The voluntary waiving of India's war debt payments in this country for a year under the Hoover Plan, and the promise of financial support given by the Prime Minister in Parliament on June 26 last, should do much to persuade Indians of our change of heart.

If we can now show India by practical deeds that we intend in the future to treat her as a co-equal partner within the Empire, and that the right of Indians to play a part in the service of the Empire will depend in future on their own illness, and nothing else a new epoch will be opened and a new Imperialism be founded of which true patriots can feel prouder than of the old Empire founded on dominance and conquest.

COTTON OPERATORS BEWILDERED

—:o:—

Hand-to-Mouth Buying of Consumers

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool have issued the following weekly report dated August 12, after the issue of the last Bureau Report which shocked the cotton World.

Seldom indeed have the cotton market of the World been faced with a greater shock than that provided by the Government report which was issued last Saturday. Private estimates as to the probable production, based on current conditions, had ranged from about 13,400,000 bales to as high as 14,300,000, the average guess being probably in the neighbourhood of 13,800,000 bales. It was rather felt that possibly the official figure would be less than this, taking into account as it does the risk of damage from weevil, the decrease of 10 per cent. in acreage and 30 per cent. in the use of fertilisers. It can be imagined, therefore, with what dismay the cotton trade of the World viewed the document when it made its appearance, indicating as it does a production of 15,584,000 bales, coupled with the statement that the various dangers to the crop had been taken into consideration. It had been realised, of course, that, as we have mentioned week by week, the crop was doing more than normally well, but the condition figure of 74.9 was certainly above anticipation, as was also undoubtedly the yield of lint. However, it has been found advisable, particularly in later years, not to ignore the Bureau reports, however surprising they may be, and how much opposed they are to the popular views or expectation, and the extent of the decline which followed the reopening of the various markets signified how much importance was placed on these figures. Considering the current range of values, the decline registered at the opening of our market last Monday was certainly a very severe one indeed, representing as it did close on 25 per cent. of the value of our commodity. Despite this, the statements in the local press as to panicky conditions or pandemonium reigning were far removed from fact, and were a very gross exaggeration. Naturally, such a decline was bound to produce anxiety in many quarters, but considering the severity of the fall, conditions were most orderly, and greater excitement has been witnessed on very many other occasions when the price movement was not anything like of such dimensions. In view of the state of trade, and the almost overwhelming carry-over, the fact that the South seems likely to produce such a large crop certainly disastrous for the grower and probably of injury to the trade, until the effect of the marketing of such a yield has been felt and discounted, which, of course, will take a good long time. With the outlook for such a supply, it is only natural to expect consumers to buy from hand-to-mouth until they feel some assurance that values are on a level to which it will be a paying proposition to provide themselves for their future requirements, and to go into stock. It may be that present prices are not far removed from this level, but outside conditions, both political and financial, will have to improve before even those with enterprise will feel disposed to exercise courage.

WILL FARMERS GATHER CROP?

An interesting point that will remain unsolved for some time yet is whether, if prices remain as at present, or sink to a still lower level, the farmer will feel disposed to gather all that he had produced or will abandon that portion of his crop which is of low quality, and consequently will bring in such a very meagre price. As far as we can work it out, current levels will not mean much more if any, to the grower than 5 3/4 cents for Middling, and when it is considered that a considerable portion of the growth is distinctly "off" this quality, it can readily be understood how little the farmer is likely to obtain for a fair percentage of his cotton, if it is gathered. It is true that this is likely to prove one of the cheapest worked crops, but even with that, such prices as we have sketched out are surely a catastrophe to the planter, which is made the more serious by the very low price he is likely to secure for the seed returned to him after ginning, in view of the extreme cheapness of oil.

Many believe that, they very cheap rates now ruling and which are likely to continue for some time will stimulate consumption, and we think this is quite probable, but to witness this in at all a full measure, higher prices for other commodities, and more settled financial world-wide conditions are most necessary to increase the general buying power.

What we have written in the first part of our circular more or less describes local conditions. Operators have been completely bewildered by the state of affairs. Those with stale "Bull" accounts considered it best to cut their losses, severe thought they were and so in the first stages of Monday's opening considerable liquidation from such sources was in evidence. However, undoubtedly a "srort" interest had been created during the past few weeks owing to the unsatisfactory general outlook and the favourable progress of the crop, and this supplied a buying power which was able to take care of the above mentioned liquidation. As the day wore on, values recovered somewhat from their early extreme weakness, and at the time of writing the markets have distinctly quietened down, and though the tone is, of course, most uncertain, conditions are more stable. We think it can be safely said, considering the depressing circumstances that were already existing previous to this Government report, that the cotton markets generally have withstood the strain of the shock of such an unexpected report distinctly better than might have been anticipated.

PARITY.

Little change has taken place in the relationships between the various months, nor has the parity between this market and the over-seas Exchanges altered a great deal on balance, though it has fluctuated fairly rapidly within a moderate range. Of course, the lower the price, the less the cost of bringing cotton from America, but even taking this into consideration, current differences are out of line with New York and New Orleans, and we feel that sooner or later those who have purchased here against sales over-seas at the existing parity will be able to liquidate same with a reasonable profit.

Whilst the slump in values brought business to a standstill in Manchester on Monday, we understand that there was more disposition to take advantage of the lower rates yesterday, and that there are indications of an expansion in business in the near future with any stability in the raw material, as many consuming centres are showing considerable interest in prices.

We fear that our foregoing remarks do not give much encouragement to those who may be disposed to take the "Bull" side, and we must confess that however reasonable the present levels may be considered, and no matter how disastrous a return for his labour may result on the producer in the end, the outlook for some little time does not suggest any permanent improvement until a certain proportion of the coming yield has found a home. Upturns can certainly be looked for as the markets get over-sold by those who keep on anticipating the forthcoming hedging of the crop, or from factors which have their origin in an improvement in outside conditions, but until the World shows a greater disposition to consider the low prices an opportunity for absorbing considerably more than their present needs, and until the South has relieved itself of a portion of its load, we do not think that any advance of a permanent nature can be expected. However, the situation undoubtedly has its "bullish" points, hidden deeply though they may be, and later on, these will gradually appear and exert their influence. Indeed, those who have the fortitude to start buying in a small way, being prepared to add to their commitments on further falls, will, in the end, to our mind, undoubtedly have more than an even chance of making a very satisfactory profit, but in the present tenor of operators' minds entering into an operation which carries with it a probability of an initial loss, does not commend itself except to very few, so that, broadly speaking, we can only advise watching the situation very carefully, with the idea of choosing the opportunity for buying at a later date, as we consider that just as good, if not better, chances will be afforded during the marketing period.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:— 12-45 p.m. Indian sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

5 p.m.: Talk by Mrs. Narmadabai Pathak on "Hero Worship" (in Gujarati.)

7 p.m.: Classical and light music by Mirashi Buwa.

B. P. C. C. MEETING:—The adjourned ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at the Congress House.

NASIK TEMPLE ENTRY.

Under the auspices of the Nasik Temple Entry Satyagaha Support Committee, Bombay, a meeting o. the Executive Body will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. Ambedkar's Chambers, Damodhar Hall, Parel, Bombay, to make necessary arrangements to collect funds for the Temple Entry Satyagraha to be reviewed in the coming Sinhasth, (from 5th November, 1931).

THE COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY:—Post-Graduates lectures of the second series in Ophthalmology by Dr. N. D. Patel will be given to-day at A. M. C. F. O. Hospital, at 6-30 p.m.

OBITUARY.

Bai Mongibai, Widow of Sheth Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal expired on Saturday, 29th August 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at her Bungalow at Vile-Parle. Uthamna Ceremony will be performed on Monday, 31st August 1931 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at her Bungalow at Vile-Parle B. B. and C. I. Rly.

ORIGINAL MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS

To Be Broadcasted

Mr. J. P. Da Costa, for many years Musical Director for the Madans' Cinema, has been emerging as the author of some of the original musical compositions that have been appreciated by a number of listeners in the "Dawn of Love", and "Sea-Side Impressions" expressive of the varied feelings evoked during the periods: morning, noon, evening and night of the day are included in the musical items to be broadcasted to-night.

STRENGTHEN GANDHIJI'S HAND

Mr. Bapat's Appeal To Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

A large crowd collected at Shivajee Mandir to observe the Flag salutation ceremony this morning. The Prabhat Pheries after passing through their respective localities collected at the Shivajee Mandir exactly at 7 a.m. The volunteers stood to attention and sang "Vande Matram". Then Senapati Bapat was requested to unfurl the new flag. All volunteers and the audience saluted it and sang "Uncha Rahe Zenda Hamara."

Sjt. Haribhaw Tulpule then said that every nation had its own flag and looks at it with pride. In the same way the Congress found the need of having a common flag for India. The last flag was changed, for many complained that it represents communities; to avoid this the Congress has selected the present three colours which do not represent communities.

Senapati Bapat who spoke next, said: "Every one is aware of the new colours in the flag and what they represent." Continuing, he said: "The Maharashtra Congress Committee has sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi wishing him success. Help the Congress and strengthen the hands of the Mahatma and gather under the Congress flag in as large a number as possible. Become Congress members and use nothing but Swadeshi goods only, he declared. Poona Cantonment also held the Flag Salutation ceremony near Charbawdi. A big crowd attended. Shops, houses, motors, and cycles were seen to-day with the Flag. On the Municipal building also was a new flag flying.

STOP PRESS

CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE.

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 30.

Whilst participating in celebrations following a football final this evening, Khan Bahadur Ashanullah, Police Inspector who had supervised the investigations into the recent armoury raid, was shot dead by a Hindu youth aged sixteen. The deceased was patron of the local team which won the Railway cup. Whilst he was congratulating the players after the match, the youth approached him and fired a shot at him through the heart. A sub-Inspector who was a football player, tackled the assailant and tried to hold him, but in the desperate struggle which ensued the captor was wounded. The deceased Police Inspector had put in twenty-three years' service in Chittagong.—A.P.

CITY PUTS ON FESTIVE GARB

Desh Sevikas And Volunteers Sell National Flag

TRICOLOUR WAVES ON HOUSES AND TEMPLES.

The All-India Flag Day was very magnificently celebrated in the city of Bombay. There was commotion in all parts of the city throughout the day. Flags, flags and flags! That was the talk of the whole city. Since the early hours of the morning hundreds of "Sevikas" invaded the city with small flags for button-holes. None could resist their request. They carried B. P. C. C. boxes with them to collect money for the prohibition fund. Their activities were particularly brisk and smart in the business localities. All ladies' organisations in the city, Desh Sevika Sangh, H. S. Dal Ladies' Branch, Rashtriya Mahila Mandal and others, co-operated with the local Congress Committees on this festive occasion. Great enthusiasm was evidenced everywhere in the city.

ON THE STREETS.

Early in the morning Miss Safia Somji, the Captain of the Hindustani Seva Dal Sevikas, caught Mr. Nariman and pinned a flag on his coat. The citizens were putting coins in the boxes liberally.

Hundreds of houses were adorned with big national flags of the latest design. Wherever you went you could see the flags flying on houses and even on some of the temples. Congress and other volunteers were selling the flags in many places.

"PROHIBITION" ACTIVITIES

It being the last day of the "Prohibition Week" prohibition activities were also in full swing. Thousands of handbills specially printed for the occasion were broadcast all over the city. New posters and pictures were also to be seen on walls in all prominent places. Congress buses decorated with various striking posters were playing through the city ceaselessly. Vanar Senas and Kumar Senas were busy with their propaganda. In short, the day had a perfect festive appearance.

FLAG SALUTATION IN WARDS.

At 7 sharp in the morning there were flag salutations in all the seven wards of the city. These were followed by processions in the wards. The new Flag was hoisted on the offices of the ward Congress Committees. Besides these many other institutions also performed the hoisting and the salutation ceremony. The functions of the day were largely attended. The processions were spectacular.

AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, General Secretary of the Congress, hoisted the National Flag at the Congress House in a ceremony performed under the auspices of the Girgaon District Congress Committee. There was a large gathering present on the occasion. In an impressive address which he delivered he asked the audience to forge strength behind the national flag. The flags of other countries stood for violent conquests in most, but the National Flag of India knew of only one conquest and that was the freedom of India. Theif flag stood for truth and non-violence. The meeting formed itself a huge procession which went through the principal thoroughfares of Girgaon.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B. P. C. C. hoisted the Flag at Shastri Hall. Mr. D. S. Babrekar addressed the gathering and made an appeal for more volunteers for the anti-alcoholic army.

AT DADAR.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas hoisted the Flag at Dadar and made a stirring speech exhorting people to translate their love for the Congress into action.

Sjt. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Secretary for the Labour Committee, hoisted the flag on the newly opened Labour Welfare Centre of the Congress at Ghorapdeo.

AT MANDVI.

Mr. Virchand Panchand hoisted the flag at Mandvi at an impressive function organised under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee.

All the important functions of the day were shot for a Cinema picture which will be exhibited in Bombay and outside.

FLAG DAY AT GIRGAUM.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, the National Flag Salutation ceremony took place at 7 a.m. on Sunday in the Congress House, when Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee hoisted the new Tri-colour flag.

After the flag was hoisted, Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram addressed the gathering on the significance of the ceremony and the flag. He said: "Mahatma Gandhi left for R.T.C. yesterday and we are celebrating the flag-day all over India to-day for the first time. Up till now there were various flags but none of them was recognised officially by the Congress. The new Tri-colour flag with the Charkha in the centre on the white strip is the true national flag as it is recognised by a resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, and has no communal interpretation given to it. Safron stood for courage and sacrifice, white for peace and truth, green for chivalry and Charkha embodied the hope of the masses. Our people should not look to London and R.T.C., but they should devote all their energies to work out the Congress programme and thus prepare themselves for a fresh fight at the bidding of their great General—Mahatma Gandhi."

Sjt. L. B. Niphadkar, Secretary of the G.D.C.C. then thanked the worthy guest on behalf of the G.D.C.C. and the public, for having postponed his trip to Poona to attend the Flag Salutation Ceremony. A procession then started from the Congress House, after passing through the principal parts of Girgaum terminated at the Congress House.

FLAG SALUTATION AT PATETI SWADESHI BAZAAR.

The grounds of Muzaferabhad Hall where the Pateti Swadeshi Bazaar is being held were bustling with saffron coloured Sevikas and a large number of khadi clad persons on Sunday evening. The occasion was the performance of the flag salutation ceremony by Srimati Maniben Patel, Sirdar Vallabhbhai's daughter.

A tri-coloured flag staff was erected in front of the entrance and before a large gathering the ceremony was performed by Srimati Maniben. Amongst those present were Sjt. Nagindas Master, Dr. Rajab Ali Patel, Miss Safia Somji and Mr. and Mrs. Mohanlal M. Desai.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha in requesting Srimati Maniben to perform the ceremony characterised her as a brave woman and as instances mentioned briefly her work in Bardoli, Borsad and Dharasana.

Amidst sounds of "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" Srimati Maniben hoisted the flag. In a short speech, she referred to the traditions of old flag, the honour of which had been defended by the sacrifice of Indian blood. She referred to the change in the colours of the new flag and exclaimed their significance and exhorted all present to do their utmost and sacrifice everything for the flag.

Shrimati Maniben was then taken round the Bazaar and she was pleased with all the arrangements.

PROMINENT PERSONS AT PATETI SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Sunday evening attracted a large crowds of people to the Swadeshi Bazaar at the Muzafferabad Hall, Grant Road, Amongst those who visited the Bazaar were Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, Anasuya Ben of Ahmedabad, Dr. Tankarwalla, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Madon, Miss Bhicaji Engineer, Miss Manijeh Captain and Sister Shusilaben of Seva Sadan, Miss P. Patuck of the Industrial Institute, Mr. Amubhai Mehta and Mr. Manu Subedar.

The visitors passed through the Bazaar and were entertained with beautiful music by Mr. Sharma and Bag Pipe by Master Usman Shah.

The Bazaar is open for a week more and varied programme is being arranged from day to day. The Bazaar is open daily from 3 to 9 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE:—The Bombay Youth League is arranging Study-Class on the Indian Labour Commission's Report to commence within a fortnight. Members of the Youth League wishing to join the Group are requested to communicate with the Secretaries at the Youth League Headquarters, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

ATTACK ON RED FLAG DEMONSTRATION

Statement By Leaders

A press statement has been issued over the signatures of Messrs. B. T. Ranadive, Bukhari, S. V. Deshpande, Philip Antone of the G. K. U. (Parel Branch), and Messrs. R. M. Jambhukar, S. G. Sardesai, S. P. Bhise, K. Desai and N. A. Desai of the Young Workers League detailing the assault on the Red Flag procession on Saturday. In the course of the statement they say:—

The Bombay press has observed silence about the brutal assaults on Bombay workers on Saturday morning, when Mr. Gandhi left for London. The textile workers who were going in procession to the Mole to denounce Mr. Gandhi and the R. T. C. were most mercilessly beaten.

In view of the silence observed by the press, it is necessary to mention a few facts regarding what took place on Saturday.

The workers of Bombay had already denounced the Delhi truce as the betrayal of the Indian masses. When Mr. Gandhi finally agreed to participate in the R. T. C. the G. K. U. and Y. W. League decided to demonstrate against this by taking a procession to the Mole on Saturday morning. Accordingly a procession with revolutionary slogan started from Poibavdi. The young workers joined it at Lal Baug. As soon as the procession reached the G. P. O. trouble began to brew in the rear and the processionists came into conflict with a handfull of goondas. However, somehow the situation was brought under control and the processionists proceeded further. As soon as the procession neared the Ballard tram terminus, all of a sudden, more than a hundred goondas armed with lathis, emerged from a lane, and started belabouring the processionists. Practically every one in the procession received lathi blows. Messrs. Bukhari, Deshpande and two others were seriously wounded and had had to be removed to the hospital. Comrades Philip Antone, Ranadive and others were badly beaten with lathis. The processionists, however, gathered themselves and once more proceeded to the Mole, where also they were summoned by these hooligans. In spite of the continued threats of assaults from these goondas, the workers kept on shouting their slogans and succeeded in demonstrating to the public, that the working class regarded the R. T. C. as a conspiracy of the vested interests.

We know that it will now be argued that these hooligans had nothing to do with the Congress. If it were so, how can one explain the active help rendered by the Congress volunteers, to these hooligans? And moreover who were these hooligans? The workers could easily recognise them, having had to deal with them on scores of occasions.

These facts should make it quite clear that the attack was an organized one.

Finally we wish to state that we are not at all surprised at these attacks on the working class.

The working class of India, however, is not going to submit to this terror. It has already realized than the fight for Indian Independence, is not only a fight against Imperialism, but also aghinst organised terror, and hypocrisy. Therefore, it will fight all its exploiters and once for all free the toiling millions from slavery, treachery, and hypocrisy.

RED FLAG PROCESSION ATTACKED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There is an important omission of a piece of news regarding the ugly scenes enacted by a number of khadi-clad in breaking an Anti-R.T.C. Demonstration headed by Deshpande, Ranadive, Bukhari and other Labour leaders on Saturday. It is quite possible that as your staff reporters were busy on the mole or elsewhere they were not eye-witnesses to it and therefore it is no wonder to find a scant and very meagre reference to it in the "Chronicle". I have therefore to request you to publish the following few lines depicting the scenes of rowdyism as I saw them with my own eyes and I am quite sure with your reputation for fair-play to all you will not grudge this space in the columns of your paper.

The first I saw of this Red Flag Anti-R.T.C. demonstration was a procession—a few hundred strong near the G. P. O. on its way to Ballard Mole. I was along with it from G. P. O. to the Ballard Road Tram Terminus where it was finally broken up and the remnants of Red flags and slogans placards publicly burnt in the presence of khadi-clad crowd thousands strong. Beyond shouting Anti-R.T.C. slogans the workers who composed the procession were perfectly disciplined and I didn't see a single khadi-clad person or Congress-volunteer insulted much more assaulted by the demonstrators. But some how this procession which had a perfectly peaceful progress all along the way from Parel, was all of a sudden attacked by a crowd of about a hundred or so from both sides of the street—some of them in spotless khaddar from top to toe. Immediately a melee ensued for the workers and their leaders were the last to receive lathi blows without response. But what struck any impartial was the well-planned attack followed by the crowd joining the assailants in belabouring mercilessly the leaders and the workers and not a single Congress Volunteer—many of them were parading the streets—coming to the rescue if not of the demonstrators but even of the injured men. These injured men—some of whom tried to take shelter in the tea shops were even followed up and dragged on the streets. The leaders Deshpande, Bukhari were specially the target of attack and both of them received very serious head injuries in addition to injuries on other parts of body. Practically all the leaders in the vanguard of the procession Ranadive, Antone Desai and others were simultaneously attacked at the same time and especially one most reprehensible act was the attack on a small frail boy of 8 or 10 who was severely assaulted and his red banner snatched. And all this happened and not a policeman turned up to disperse the hooligans but what is shameful I didn't see one instance of any of the thousands of spectators trying to dissuade them from this dastardly attack on workers who challenge anyone to say were violent on the day in question. And as if this shameful exhibition was not sufficient the hooligans collected the remnants of the red banners and the sticks of the placards and burned them in a bonfire,—some of the white-khaddar clad gentlemen helping—I will not say so—the fury of the hooligans—but they helped them in gathering the pieces of red cloth and adding them to the bon-fire. When a Pathan watchman with his martial traditions of chivalry couldn't see a frail emaciated worker being assaulted by five persons, intervened to rescue him, and came out of the ordeal the worse for it. Instead of going to help him a few gentlemen in Khadi gave him the homely advice of not interfering in a brawl.—Yours, etc.,

JAYWANT.

OCEAN OF FLAGS AT PAREL

Don't Fix Your Eyes At London Says Congress General Secretary

An ocean of national flags!

That was, indeed, what the Flag procession was yesterday. Wherever your eye could reach it was flags and flags alone. Small flags, big flags, button-hole flags, flags of all sizes and descriptions had filled the entire north of Bombay. The procession was organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in collaboration with the Parel and Dadar Wards Congress Committees and it was aptly called the "Flag Procession" being on the all-India flag day.

A LARGE CROWD.

Since early afternoon small crowds were pouring into the Kamgar Maidan. People from other end of the city were also arriving in endless stream. All the Vanar Senas in the City, Kumar Senas, all ladies' organisations, including prominently the Desh Sevikas and the H. S. Dal Sevikas, most of the volunteer corps had joined in the procession. Half a dozen bands, Bhajan parties, Choughadas, cymbals and other musical instruments formed the fitting accompaniment. Everybody carried a flag either in the hand or on the button-hole.

Ladies participated in the function in large numbers. Motor buses carrying them were coming from all parts of the city. Mrs. Perinben Captain and Miss Safia Somji were supervising the arrangements for ladies while Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas and Mr. S. K. Patil were in charge of other arrangements. Vanars were being directed by their own captains.

The arrangement of the procession was perfect. A big national flag carried by a batch of volunteers was kept in the front of the procession. That was followed by several motor lorries covered with prohibition pictures and posters. After that came the leaders with flags in their hands, Mr. K. F. Nariman, and Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President and Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., respectively, led the procession. Almost all the members of the committee and of the ward executives were present.

WORKERS' CONVENIENCE.

The mills were working on Sunday and hence the starting time of the procession was kept at six in order to suit the convenience of the workers for whom the function was purposely arranged in the north of the island. After the mills were closed the workers flocked in their thousands. From Kamgar Maidan to Lal Maidan it was a continuous stream of humanity The workers' rally round the National Flag was simply splendid.

AN IMPRESSIVE START.

The procession started exactly at six-thirty. The start was impressive. Mr. Nariman garlanded the Standard and that was a signal for sky-rending cries of "Jais."

With the accompaniment of music the procession passed slowly yet merrily. It went through Parel Road, Supari Baug, Lal Maidan, turned by DeLisle Road and then straight proceeded to Tilak Bridge. On the way it went on swelling and swelling. From Kamgar Maidan to Dadar it was a tramp of not less than five miles and little Vanars got very much tired. Nevertheless their enthusiasm knew no fatigue. One lady swooned for some time in the way but she was immediately removed to the K. E. M. Hospital and treated. She got quite all right within half an hour. During this incident the whole procession passed off most magnificently.

A MASS MEETING.

The procession terminated at the Tilak Maidan where one of the nugest mass meetings was held. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided and Sjts. Jairamdas Doulatram and K. M. Munshi spoke on the importance of the national flag. Speeches were broadcast to the crowds spread all over the Maidan by means of loud speakers. Mr. Nariman heartily congratulated the citizens on the phenomenal success that attended the celebration of the Flag Day in the city of Bombay. He particularly thanked the Sevikas, Volunteer corps, Vanars and all those institutions which had joined in the function. He was sure, he added, that the people belonging to all communities, creeds and opinions had joined hands together on this most auspicious occasion to honour their country's flag. The prohibition had most sucessfully terminated and he was now confident that in the near future they would drive away liquor and toddy out of the city.

LEAVE LONDON ALONE.

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram made a vigorous speech in which he advised the people nos to fix their eyes on London or the R. T. C. Their work was here and it had increased manifold by Mahatmaji's going. Their determination to work for their country's cause was the only guarantee of their success. The enthusiasm that they had exhibited during the Prohibition week ought hereafter to be a daily feature of their political life.

THE LAST WORD.

Sjt. K. M. Munshi maintained that what Gandhiji would say was going to be the last word in the R. T. C. It was now up to them to forge effective sanctions behind his word. They must make and keep the Congress a most active body. He then explained to the workers what the Congress meant to them.

Sjt. I. S. Patel, President of Dadar District Congress Committee then proposed a vote of thanks to the President and the guests and the meeting terminated.

FLOOD RELIEF FOR BENGAL.

A general meeting of the Bangalee residents of Bombay in connection with the North and East Bengal Flood and Famine Relief Fund, will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Tyeb Manzil Masjid Bunder Road.

LIQUOR PICKETERS ARRESTED

Kolar District Magistrate's Orders

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Aug. 28.

Chintamani, a big Shandy centre has been the centre of Prohibition activities and Congressmen from Bangalore and Kolar went there last week to educate the people. On Sunday, picketing was carried on peacefully. The Police arrested some volunteers and sight-seers also and after some time, let them off. Orders under Section 39 M.P. R. have been served on Mr. T. Ramachar, Advocate, Kolar, Mr. V. S. Narayanarao, Secretary, Bangalore District Congress Committee, Mr. K. Jeevanna Rao, Baba Sahib of Chintamani and 74 others, prohibiting them from doing propaganda work within two miles of the Municipal limits of Chintamani.

The District Magistrate, Kolar, has, it is understood, issued orders to the Police to deal with the volunteers by arresting them. Further developments are awaited. A small detachment of Reserve Police has proceeded to Chintamani.

EXTENSION OF G. I. P. LINE Trombay Residents' Demand.

A public meeting of the residents of Trombay and its neighbouring villages was held under the presidentship of Mr. Shantaram M. Samarth lately to form a "Trombay Passengers' Association" in order to lay before the Railway authorities grievences of the travellings public of the Kurla-Mankhurd Branch line, and to request them to extend the line up to Trombay.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed, and the president was authorised to send representations to the Chairman and the members of the Local Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Rlys. and the local newspapers for publication.

Resolutions to form an Association to be named "The Trombay Passengers' Association" under the presidentship of Mr. T. B. Patch to negotiate with the Railway authorities for the Extension of the Kurla-Mankhurd Branch Line upto Trombay and request the executives in the Governor-in-Council to move the matters in the above mentioned extension, to draw the attention of the Railway administrations to the inconveniences and difficulties of the travelling public and to point out irregularities if any on the part of the Railway staff, to safeguard the interest of the travelling public and the Railway Administrations were passed and the President was authorized to send representations to the Chairman and members of the local advisory committee of the G. I. P. Railways and the Local Newspapers for publication.

THROUGH RUNNING RESUMED ON ITARSI-BHOPAL SECTION.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Jhansi, G. I. P. Railway, wires under date to-day:—

With reference to my wire of 28th instant regarding 13 Down Passenger running into washaway at mile 492/5 between Barkhera and Obaidullaganj on Itarsi-Bhopal section on 27th, repairs to track were completed at 13/45 hours to-day. Through running of trains was resumed commencing with 50-Up Grand Trunk Express and 11-Down Passenger of date.—A.P.

PATHE CINEMA DAILY at 6-30 & 10.

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GLAD TIDINGS TO POONA RESIDENTS

WELL-KNOWN EGYPTIAN SPIRITUALIST MAHMOUD BEY will be always in Poona on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, every week during Poona Season, at Poona Hotel, Room No. 24 and will be in Grand Hotel, Bombay other days of the week to meet his clients.

For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper file retained in your possession with correct predictions.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1931.

AN HISTORIC SEND-OFF

The send-off that was accorded to Mahatma Gandhi by the people of Bombay on Saturday was such as not other politicians only but such as Kings and Emperors might envy. It was not an affair got up by the police or any other interested party but a spontaneous manifestation of the people's love and reverance for the Mahatma. Thousands of men, women and children thronged at the Azad Maidan in the morning despite rain and mud and slush, eager to catch a farewell glimpse of him and listen to his farewell message. And the scenes of ruptures that greeted his appearance on the rostrum literally beggar description, Gandhiji who had just arrived from Simla and had driven straight from Dadar to the maidan to be in time for the meeting, made a short but feeling speech which showed how keenly alive he was to his responsibility as the sole representative of an institution that represents the whole nation. His message was the message of the Congress and his assurance, an absolutely superfluous one, was that he would do all that was possible for him to speak faithfully for the whole nation and not merely any section of it. Even after the meeting, thousands lined up the roads leading up to the Mole Station and waited long to snatch if possible one more glimpse of their beloved leader before he left the shores of India. There were huge throngs at the Wharf, too, who cheered him lustily as he boarded the steamer and kept on cheering at intervals till long after the steamer had sailed away. Hero-worship is innate in man and if Saturday's demonstrations were extra-ordinary hero-worship, it was because the hero was so extra-ordinary.

The exhaustive and special interview that Gandhiji gave to our representative on the Frontier Mail is practically his full farewell message to the country. Replying to our representative's question whether he was very optimistic about the results of the Round Table Conference, Gandhiji said that he was not, if he could judge the future from the present appearance of things. He, however, added: "But being a born optimist, I have never lost hope even in the midst of impenetrbale darkness. But let us take care of the present. Let every Congressmen do his duty, observe non-violence and truth in thought, word and deed, and I promise that all will be well." We do not believe that this is merely a conventional repetition of a pet formula. He is aware that, owing to the unsympathetic attitude of several responsible officials, the failure of Government to set up a wide enough machinery for the consideration of all important disputes arising out of the Delhi Pact and the impatience of some acutely discontented people in the country, and, finally, owing to the possibility of some kind of direct action being used by the people in the last resort as "a substitute for independent inquiry," the situation India might at any time assume a serious aspect. He, therefore, appeals, on the one hand to the people to cling to Non-violence and Truth as their shee-anchor at all times and especially in a crisis; and on the other, he appeals, in his last message, to the Provincial Governments and the Civil Services to help the Congress in all the heavy responbilities it has had to undertake.

It certainly needs superb optimism to expect full official co-operation with the Congress. But if by any means that co-operation is secured to the requisite extent, none will be more glad than we. But if not, Congress will have to be doubly careful to maintain a peaceful atmosphere and at the same time carry on the constructive programme of Swadeshi and prohibition effectively. Vested interests may argue that in view of the resumption of peace negotiations with the co-operation of the Congress itself and in view of the need for the most peaceful possible atmosphere in India, it is undesirable now to emphasise activities like the boycott of foreign cloth, which is gratuitously assumed to be tantamount to the boycott of British cloth. Vested interests may even argue that in his last messages Gandhiji has not stressed the boycott while he has laid the greatest possible stress on a non-violent atmosphere. Such reasoning is most fallacious. In the first place it is a radical error to mistake the boycott of all foreign cloth, which is only the negative aspect of Swadeshi, for the discriminating boycott of British cloth. Secondly the boycott of foreign cloth will be with us even under Swaraj. It is mainly an economic measure, the use of which is as great now as ever and which indeed needs special emphasis now because of the Delhi Pact narrowing down the permitted activities of the Congress. If in the last messages Gandhiji has not stressed the boycott, it is only because he regards it as a fundamental necessity already too well appreciated to need reiteration.

The main reason why Gandhiji is not very optimistic about the results of the R. T. Conference is the failure so far to arrive at a complete solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem. He is no doubt aware how Government have loaded the dice against a settlement even at the Conference by practically ignoring the claims of the Nationalist Muslim Party in nominating Muslim delegates, a party that would have been a most useful link between communalists on either side. But as he assured our representation, he for himself could not possibly ignore the Party or its point of view in arriving at any settlement. The Nationalist Muslim opinion, he said, "may be a hopeless minority or it may represent the largest section of enlightened Muslim opinion; but whatever the extent of its influence it is not an opinion that can be summarily rejected, not at least by me when I know that the Nationalist Muslim Party contains some of my oldest Muslim comrades and noblest Muslims in all India". If the Nationalist Muslims carry on a vigorous educative propaganda here in favour of their views, they will considerably strengthen Gandhiji's hands, besides otherwise making their influence felt at the R. T. Conference. Gandhiji has again and again given the assurance that he would strive his best to represent the whole country, and not only a section of it. He will no doubt do his part nobly. It is for the country now to carry out his message in full.

TRIBUTE TO BACK BAY HERO

A pleasant sequel to the notorious Development scandal case and its result was witnessed in the Indian Merchants' Chamber when the "accused" Mr. K.F. Nariman was presented with a purse. Rs. 9000 is a very modest sum but it was mainly due to Mr. Nariman's own desire that the "Purse should not swell to the detriment of other deserving people like the peasants of Bardoli and the peasants of Gujrat in the Gujrat flood times." That Mr. Nariman could not accept the Purse for himself was only to be expected. He fought out the case because, selfless patriot that he is, he regarded it as a public duty and he refused blank cheques and offers of money during the trial. The purse, therefore, could only be utilised for public purposes, and we entirely agree with Mr. Nariman that the best use to which it could be put was the League for the Protection against frauds and the purity in administration. We congratulate both the public of the Presidency and Mr. Nariman on the recognition of his services, a tribute that is measured not by the amount of money but, as Mr. Ginwalla pointed out, by the spirit behind it.

EXAMPLE TO OTHER LOCAL BODIES

The Ahmedabad Municipal Board at its last meeting decided on the mtoion of Mr. Benilal Teli "to change the Congress flags flying over its institutions and put up the new flags" in the revised form sanctioned by the Congress Working Committee. The voice of reaction and anti-nationalism raised against the motion, which protested that "the flag had no real significance and served no useful purpose whatsoever" naturally failed to secure a hearing because civic consciousness in Ahmedabad does realise that the Congress flag has "a real significance' and serves the very useful and necessary purpose of stimulating national unity and devotion to the motherland. The example set by the Ahmedabad Municipality deserves to be followed by other local bodies. But what is Bombay, the "urbs prima in Indis" doing in this matter? Again and again the Municipal Corporation of this City shelves the question of hoisting the National flag over its buildings. The rate-payers must take energetic steps to remind the City Fathers that they cannot continue to ignore in this manner one of their primary civic duties, namely, the expression of respect for the National cause by honouring the Nation's Flag.

WELCOME MOVE

The decision of His Majesty, Ras Tafari, Emperor of Abyssinia, to abolish slavery throughout his Kingdom is an indication of this progressive ruler's determination to fall in line with world opinion upon the subject. The number of persons still in bondage in Abyssinia is estimated to be nearly two millions. In his letter to the Anti-slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, London, Ras Tafari emphasizes that slave traffic has been already prohibited in his country, but he foreshadows legislation which will facilitate efforts to free all the slaves. These steps will not be easy to achieve because many owners do not regard the men held by them under bondage as slaves. They have no objection to these slaves holding property or changing their religion or becoming artisans. Ras Tafari has accepted the Society's offer to send a Delegation to Abyssinia to advise and help in the work of liberation and there will evidently be made a concerted move in Abyssinia to rid the country of the blot of continuing an institution which is an obstacle to human progress.

Trifles

I had no intention of reading carefully between the lines of the Government communique about Inquiry and such other bunkum. To me my Anglo-Indian guides were sufficiently reliable.

And they had told me that the Congress and Mr. Gandhi had got it properly in the neck.

* * * * *

But trouble came on Sunday morning in the form of an intense desire to be retrospective in honour of the relief that I felt over the departure, at long last, of the cunning little man.

I yielded to that desire—with almost disastrous results.

* * * * *

A Home Member's dash to Calcutta—A time-honoured monsoon tour suddenly cancelled,—umpteen cables between London and Simla—more than umpteen telegrams between Central and Provincial Governments—a Chief Secretary burdened with papers dragging himself up to Olympia only to come back—an unorthodox number of Executive Council meetings summoned at unorthodox hours for shockingly unorthodox purposes—the tragedy of a para. (please keep it a dead secret) that couldn't find its way into the "Official communique—A special train—Mr. Gandhi's departure as if it was a world-event (Reuter's Special Representative is on board the "Rajputana"—the likelihood of the Federal Structure Committee being postponed till September 18.....

* * * * *

I thought of all this and began to wonder if Mr. Gandhi had really been recognised as the people's representative. With trembling eyes I glanced through the communique. My nervousness increased and I fled from it—only to run straight into the arms of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, or rather his interview in this infernal paper.

I collapsed.

* * * * *

Sorry, I was only about to collapse. But I was saved by the "Statesman" of Calcutta. It assured me that "Not merely Government but the people have rejected the claim of Congress to stand between the one and the other as an intermediary."

And. by Jingo, it made me happy.

* * * * *

But, O awful thought! Is there any difference between the Government and the people? Does not Government mean or at least represent the people?

Yes it does. For, "People" means really a group of creatures accepted by courtesy as rational and found only in Anglo-India.

And by Jingo I am once more happy—until some of the "people" commit the egregious blunder of recognising obvious facts.

* * * * *

Our Anglo-Indian contemporary calls Edison the "World's Greatest Inventor".

This compliment is most unfair to its Simla correspondent.

* * *

Says the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore: "Let the communal problem be solved to the satisfaction of the minorities in this country and Musalmans will fight shoulder to shoulder with Hindus and wrest self-government from the most intransigeant of Tory Governments".

And if this is not done,—to the satisfaction of the "Outlook" and my dear friend Simla Circles—then, as per instructions of my friend, Heaven help the Tories, should, they hesitate to become more intransigeant.

* * *

Lord Reading is not going to Geneva. He cannot. He is a distinguished member of the Federal Structure Committee which meets in London during the Assembly Sessions at Geneva.

And Lord Reading must naturally choose India rather than International Peace and Goodwill.

DARIDRA NARAYEN

(BY F. K.)

The "Chicago-Radio" loud-speaker gaped straight at me like a half-wit who had lost his tongue. Damp is not good for electricity or it may be that the loud-speaker felt out of it without a Chicago huckster to transmit. It certainly failed to transmit Gandhiji to me. I had to be content to watch his hand with outstretched forefinger going up and down like a musician's hand beating time to a very simple tune. And I was content because I knew that the tune is the thing, the difficult simplicity is the thing, about all of the Acharya's teaching.

In the evening I read the speech that the Chicago loud-speaker had missed out for me. That is to say I knew now the words to that tune of the morning's. They were as simple as the tune.

Between a faded turban, a fez, a sola-topee and a Gandhi cap, I had, on Saturday morning, glimpses of picturesque scenes in front of me, from my precarious perch on an elevation much disputed by a throng of perspiring people. India's King—in the sense of being India's truest representative—sat there on that balcony but I was not sure that he was not Daridra Narayen.

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

—:o:—

THE POET & THE ARTIST.

VII*

(BY VERRIER ELWIN).

For Mahatma Gandhi, Art is Action. "The hungry millions ask for one poem, invigorating food." Invited to speak on Music at the National Music Association of Ahmedabad, he seemed quite unable to talk of music as an end in itself. Music meant union, the harmony of all the people of India which is Swaraj. Music was impossible in the presence of fittle and squalor and misery. "If we would see music in millions of poor homes, we should all wear khadi and spin. The music we have had to-day was sweet indeed but it is a privilege of the favoured few. The music of the spinning wheel can be a free gift to all, and is therefore sweeter. It is the hope and solace and mainstay of the millions, and for one therefore the truly good music."

ODYSSEY OF MODERN INDIA.

And so, according to Miltonic precept, this poet of the "Karmamarga" (way of action) has made his life a true poem. Nowhere has his dramatic genius, his instinct for poetry and romance, been more clearly revealed than in the Great March to Dandi. In India the feet—the lotus feet—have always been objects of worship, and Kanu Desai has illustrated with exquisite art the reverence which India felt for those bare defenceless feet treading their weary but exultant way to freedom—a freedom of the soul which the thundering legions in the background could never hope to gain. What a genius planned that march! None but a poet could have done it. It has the artist's touch upon it. It was politics taken out of doors—the long road winding into the distance, the waving palms, the wide-stretching sands, and the broad sea untaxed and unrestricted at Dandi. Here was the Odyssey of modern India. It was her supreme moral adventure, expressed in a medium simple and intense. The march into the Transvaal was a former poem in the same style, but now the art of the master was grown mature.

TOUCH WITH NATURE.

The poet in Mahatma Gandhi finds daily satisfaction in the simple and permanent forms of nature. He is not indifferent to Beauty. He delights in "nature's hospitality"—"the enchanting beauty of the Himalayas, their bracing climate, and the soothing green that envelops you." He admired the magnificent confluence of the three rivers—the Triveni—at Allahabad. He has written enthusiastically of Cape Comorin, "where the sea daily washes in adoration the feet of 'Hind Mata'" (Mother India). "When I admire the wonders of the sunset or the beauty of the moon," he says, "my soul expands in worship of the creator." He finds in the purer form of tree-worship "a thing instinct with a deep pathos and poetic beauty. It symbolises true reverence for the entire vegetable kingdom, which with its endless panorama of beautiful shapes and forms, declares to us as it were with a million tongues the greatness and glory of God." He has that sense of kinship with all life that in Europe is called a poetic sentiment, but in India is recognised as religious. Once when Mirabehn brought him at night a bunch of 'babul' tree leaves for application to the gut of the carding-bow, it was noticed that every leaf was tightly folded in sleep. "Of course," said Gandhi, indignation and pity in his eyes, "Trees are living beings just like ourselves. They live and breathe, they feed and drink as we do, and like us they need sleep. It is a wretched thing to go and tear the leaves off a tree at night when it is resting! Surely you heard what I said at the meeting yesterday about the poor flowers, and how deeply it pains me that people should pluck those masses of delicate blossoms to fling in my face and hang round my neck. We should feel a more living bond between ourselves and the rest of animate creation."

ART AS EXPRESSION OF SOUL.

Like Wordsworth, Mahatma Gandhi values Nature and Art primarily for their moral power. "All true Art must help the soul to realize its inner self. In my own case I find that I can do entirely without external forms in my soul's realization. I can claim, therefore,

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 22nd, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th instant.

LONDON LETTER.

GANDHI-WILLINGDON CORRESPONDENCE

BY AIR MAIL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.

The text of the correspondence between Gandhiji, on the one hand, and the Viceroy and the officials, on the other, on the breaches of the Delhi Pact was published here during the last week. The correspondence shows that the rupture occurred in spite of the most painstaking efforts of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress to avert it. It is quite plain now, beyond a shadow of doubt, that the Government made it impossible for the Congress party to be present at the next Round Table Conference. The Viceroy in his telegram to Mahatma Gandhi exhorted Mahatmaji not to allow disputes over details to prevent his serving India by participating in the discussion of the future constitution. The appeal may, indeed, sound sincere and genuine but what have the Government done to prove their sincerity by actual deeds? When the unrest in the country had gone completely beyond their control they were at pains to beg the Nationalist leader for a respite, a truce. Subsequent events have shown that they have not observed the conditions of the Pact either in spirit or in letter.

The decision of the Congress Committee to maintain the Truce in spite of this violent rupture is, indeed, commendable. It is one more convincing proof of their earnestness in seeing that the people of the country suffered no more hardships and misery than were absolutely unavoidable.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

The alternative proposal put forward by Mahatma Gandhi is yet another laudable effort on his part to come to an amicable settlement. Mahatmaji has modified his demands to a considerable extent. This is, indeed, an unmistakable proof of his willingness to do the utmost that is possible with honour and prestige to enable him to take part in the deliberations in London on the new constitution. A certain section of the Press here interprets this modification of Mahatmaji's demands as a sign of lack of popular support to the Congress decision not to participate in the second Round Table Conference. It is furthermore calculated to justify the Government of India's attitude by conjecturing that there is no likelihood of the peasantry in the distant parts of India rallying against the Government over the Bardoli issue. Instances of events in the North West Frontier Province and the United Provinces are cited here as counter-complaints by the Government to Mahatma Gandhi's charge-sheet.

WILD CONJECTURES.

Since the publication of the alternative proposition put forward by Gandhiji, all kinds of wild conjectures have been published in the Press columns here. The final decision of the Congress party regarding their participation in the Round Table Conference is awaited with a singular alacrity. The lull that preceded Mahatmaji's declaration regarding the rupture in his negotiations with the Government, is more than compensated by all kinds of rumours circulating unabated in this country. A good deal of speculation is rife concerning what reply the Congress Working Committee will get from the Viceroy to the modified demands of the Congress. It is generally acknowledged that the Government officials could not have been infallible throughout these disturbed times. Tactless handling of the situation by the Government officials is openly complained of in the Moderate organs of the British press. On the other hand, the Extremist papers are still grousing, and blaming Lord Irwin for allowing himself to be "manouvered by the wily Gujerati leader" into signing the Truce Pact. Such section of the Press urges that Gandhiji's demands, modified as they are, should not by any means be acceded to.

Gandhiji's charge-sheet makes, indeed, a painful reading. There is every reason to believe that Mahatmaji must certainly have assured himself of the authencity of the complaints which he has issued to the Press.

"PEACE-SHIP POLITICIANS."

This morning a Tory paper published the news that Mr. Wedgwood Benn had upset the policy of the Government of India by a communication asking Lord Willingdon not to be over-hasty in refusing Gandhiji's demands. According to this paper the Executive of the Viceroy had already come to the decision that they could not see their way to grant Mahatmaji's his demands and thus enable him to come to London. Gandhiji is

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Labour's Opportunity

Eager hopes were entertained that developments leading to the formation of a "National" Government spelt a serious split in the Labour Party, if they did not actually sound the death-knell of Labour as a political force. These hopes sank fast and now they must be definitely given up by deeply-chagrined mourners. The latest meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, rid of exotic elements, shows Labour has emerged out of the crisis stronger, because purer, than ever before. Mr. Arthur Henderson has the opportunity, should he care to take it, of effecting a successful break from the past, which, as Mr. Maxton has rightly said, was characterised by a policy of polite suggestion to Capitalism that, if convenient, it should try to go. Mr. Henderson can make a success of his socialist leadership because the Labour party remains intact.

MacDonald's Supporters

It is remarkable that in the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, the MacDonald policy could muster only six supporters. This means that even at the most optimistic estimate, the "National" Premier cannot count more than a dozen seceders from the Labour Party, Mr. MacDonald so far from hurting his party has ruined his own future. He has not yet, it is authoritatively asserted, decided to go Mr. Snowden's way. But circumstances will compel him to do so. His constituency is positively categorical. It demands not that he should retire at the end of the "National emergency" but that he should resign at once. Mr. MacDonald will naturally refuse his constituency's request, in the interests of the country. But his future is sealed.

Officialdom and Gandhi Caps.

The officer commanding, Sappers and Miners, Madras District, has certainly displayed commendable good-sense in directing the return of Gandhi caps forcibly snatched by a Nayak from some Congress volunteers. But he suggests in his letter to the Congress Committee that the practice of labourers wearing Gandhi caps "is inadvisable as it is likely to lead to unpleasantness." It certainly is likely to lead to unpleasantness. But that is exactly the complaint of the Congress. The probability of unpleasantness argues hostility to the Gandhi cap. It implies a psychological attitude that is governed by antagonism to India's aspirations of which the Gandhi cap is regarded rightly or wrongly as a symbol. This attitude does not fit in with professions of sympathy with India. It is unworthy of the spirit of the Round Table Conference at which Mahatma Gandhi's presence has been so eagerly sought—a remarkable illustration of which was given by the happy co-operation between the Bombay Police, the Port authorities and officials and the Congress volunteers on Saturday in connections with the preparations for the departure of Mahatma Gandhi. And what is more unfortunate is that this attitude is general among the security services, and, therefore, among the subordinates also. And it shows that so far as the services are concerned they resolutely ignore the necessity of re-adjusting themselves to the implications of the present, thereby raising grave fears about the future.

Samitis in Kaira.

Mr. Shankarbhai Amin's letter on Samitis in Kaira, published in our columns the other day, will, we hope, expose the "Times of India's" canard about those institutions. Our contemporary has tried to make out that the Samitis are financed mainly by the land-owners of Kaira, who therefore, may be presumed to be too well off to need any consideration in the matter of revenue collection and that the Samitis are centres of strife and unrest. Mr. Amin points out that the Samitis are mainly financed by the merchants and other people of Bombay interested in the welfare of Gujrat and that far from being a source of strife, they have rendered valuable service to the peasants in times of distress. If the Samitis bring about political and general awakening among the ignorant ryots of Kaira, however disconcerting that fact may be to the Anglo-Indian press, Congress leaders will be legitimately proud of such awakening.

BRITISH SAFEGUARDS & QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION

A FALLACIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL POINT

(By D. C. SHAH).

Some time ago. Mr. G. K. Harkare wrote an article in the "Bombay Chronicle" expounding the novel constitutional doctrine that the Queen's Proclamation of 1857 was the panacea for India's political grievances, and that it was legally binding on the British Parliament, The Proclamation guaranteed to the Indian people, among other things, religious liberty and equal rights of citizenship with other subjects of the British Crown; and this implied, according to Mr. Harkare, equality of trading rights which was a denial of the safeguards or special privileges now claimed by Britain commercial interests. If Mr. Harkare's theory is correct, then we have simply to take our stand on the Proclamation alone, and there is no necessity for demanding a fresh Act of Parliament conferring political equality on India, and that all we have to do is to agitate that the Government shall comply with the provisions of the existing "law" i.e., the Queen's Proclamation, failing which, we could have it enforced by a Court of Law.

HIS POLITICAL BIBLE

Mr. Harkare's political Bible, is "Halsbury's Laws of England," a standard work, in several volumes, on the subject. Mr. Harkare contends that, according to Halsbury, an Order-in-Council has the force of law, and that the Queen's Proclamation was such an Order-in-Council. This is a fallacious argument. The body of English law consists of statute-law, i.e., regular Acts of Parliament (passed by both Houses and endorsed by Royal consent), case-law, i.e., judicial decision of law courts and common law, i.e., the principles of law, not falling in the above two categories, but gradually developed by authoritative opinion from generation to generation. In addition to these, there are the "conventions" of constitution which, as Dicey has lucidly explained, are practices accepted as desirable and invariably followed. There are the only sources of English Law.

ONLY A CONCILIATORY MEASURE

The Queen's Proclamation was primarily meant as a conciliatory message to the Indian people to win their loyalty and support at a time when British rule in India was threatened by the "mutiny" of 1857. It was an Order-in-Council in the sense that it was issued with the concurrence of the Cabinet, as all such Royal pronouncements usually are, indicating that the British Government had decided to follow a particular course of liberal policy on those occasions. A recent instance is the Proclamation issued by King George in 1921 to terminate the non-co-operation movement, granting amnesty to political offenders. There is nothing in the nature of a legal effect in such a Proclamation. In fact, the Queen's Proclamation has been treated, in practice, as a "scrap of paper" by the British Government and the officials in India, and there is no legal remedy for the Indian people. The Proclamation has been completely ignored by the Parliament itself when granting the halting "reforms" that are strewn on the path of India's constitutional progress during the last thirty yeaars or so. None looks to the Qeen's Proclamation or any other proclamation of the British Crown, for personal or national rights. Mr. Harkare has been riding his hobby too far. He has unsuccessfully pursued it, with remarkable persistence and tenacity, in his ridiculous suits against the Congress for enforcing allegiance to the Crown, and against the Government officials for prevention of cow-slaughter,—all on the fanciful causes of action arising from the Queen's Proclamation. He will do well to devote his undoubted ability and originality to constructive and worthier activities.

IN PRAISE OF "JIMMI" THOMAS

—:o:—

A CATALOGUE OF VIRTUE AND EULOGY

(By "FLANEUR").

There is something about the personality of the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, the Minister in charge of Dominions and Colonies in the new 'triumvirate' British Ministry which is reminiscent of "the brilliant success for the sake of which Christendom was overturned, and the dull peasantry elevated into factory hands, shopkeepers, and chauffeurs." The engine-drivers and firemen go, of course, without saying.

"I AINT MODEST"

The critics of the ex-railwayman always remark for instance, the psychology of the 'nouveau riche', of the typical proletarian bourgeois, in the successful Labour opportunist who does not probably know how to blush and who is perhaps the only individual in the whole British Empire who embodies what Mr. Aldous Huxley would describe as the spirit of vulgarity in material affluence. He is almost an intolerable bore in loudness and would easily have debauched (to use a phrase so dear to the heart of the late Langford James of Meerat fame) his hearers and spectators into certain sense of shame if they had lacked in the common humanity that loves, to see a man really enjoying himself. "Jimmy" Thomas may always be counted upon never to err on the side of reticence that the least imaginative instinctively possess and express.

ETHICS AND ENGINES.

And he always rises to the occasion, or, rather far above it in the moral sphere. We have heard many stories of his oracular powers as a conversationalist displayed at the dining tables and in the drawing-rooms (if not smoking-rooms, as well) of his rich, patrician friends like Lord Derby (a magic name for the sportsmen and stud-experts amongst whom I have not the privilege to count myself): we can only speculate on the subtle pleasures of the lionising hosts and hostesses of this almost legendary celebrity. The noble and perhaps lost art of conversation in England must claim in him a rare connoisseur and although we are not in a position to say that the thrills of shunting railway engines form one of the many themes of his anecdote, he probably excels in moral philosophy.

A TRIBUTE.

Even on the present occasion his decision to support Mr. MacDonald, a recent London message states:—

has been taken in the face of disapproval of the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen, with whom he conferred for two and a-half hours, and, thereafter, said, that it was everyone's duty, regardless of personal consequences, to contribute his bit and pull the country through the present crisis. He was aware that his action would lead to a misunderstanding, and probably abuse.

It speaks very highly of a truly Nelsonian sense of duty, of British patriotism of a high and aggressive morality and honour. His courage is as phenomenal and loud as the shunting of railway engines and provokers speculation whether engine driving or moral philosophy has sustained loss in the accident of this spectacular genius' present vocation!

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Shamshet Street, Bombay 2.

URAN'S GOOD WISHES TO MAHATMA AND MRS. NAIDU.

(From A Corresponden).

On behalf of the citizens of Uran Mr. Rahimuddin J. Tungekar has sent a radio message to Mahatma Gandhi wishing him Godspeed and a successful voyage.

Mr. Tungekar came to Bombay on Saturday to convey the message to Mahatmaji personally but as the latter was too busy, it was sent by radio. He was, however, present at the Mole, to see India's representative off.

A similar message has been sent to Mrs. Naidu.

CONGRESS CAN NEVER DESERT KISANS

(Continued from page 1.)

"Times of India" has made for itself is that the Congress has abandoned its claims to be intermediary between the people and the Government. It is remarkable how this conclusion has been reached. The claim of the Congress is not going to be decided by the "Times" or by anyone else and it has already been decided by the people of India.

"The very course of the negotiations and their final outcome show that the Government acknowledge it in effect. The demand for inquiry related specially to Bardoli.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

"We were not interested in other inquiries, but we pointed out to Government clearly that where there is a conflict of opinion, the only intermediate step between submission of one party to the other's view point and Civil Disobedience on the part of the Congress was an impartial enquiry.

"If the inquiry was left out, satyagraha was the only consequence. This fact has been brought out clearly in Gandhiji's message to Mr. Emerson and the Government's reply has acknowledged it.

DIRECT ACTION.

"So that the position is this. In regard to Bardoli there will be an inquiry. In regard to other matters that may arise, there may or may not be an inquiry. But in regard to all grievances, old and new, where relief is demanded, if such relief is not given and there is no impartial tribunal to decide, the Congress has a right to start defensive direct action, that is to say, Civil Disobedience.

"In the United Provinces as is well known we have a large number of grievances, in particular the thousands of ejectments that have taken place and proceedings against Congress workers and kisans under preventive sections or the Criminal Procedure Code.

"We shall endeavour to the best of our ability to get relief in regard to this matter, but should relief not be forth-coming, we cannot desert the thousands of Kissans who are in trouble and our only alternative is defensive direct action.

CONGRESS EASES SITUATION.

"The measure of distress amongst the Kisans in U. P. can be gathered from reports that many of them are surrendering their holdings. No tenant, specially non-occupancy tenant, who has stuck on to the land for generations, wants to give up his holdings, except on the extreme pressure of economic circumstances.

"Ordinarily conditions in U. P. are such that they would have given rise to very serious agrarian troubles. It is due entirely to the Congress influence and ceaseless effort of the Congressmen in U. P. that the peasantry have remained peaceful to a remarkable extent. But it is obvious that such conditions cannot continue.

ALLEVIATING DISTRESS.

"Hence the problem of the U. P. is an urgent and vital one for the Congress and we shall do our utmost to get relief for them. The Government itself has recognised this by appointing a commmittee which was recently reported to bring down rents substantially. I have not seen the report yet but this committee dealt with the future only, and the immediate problem is one of the present.

"The Congress in the U. P. is primarily a Kisan organisation and for the last few years, therefore, it has been concentrating on the distress among the peasantry. It can try to bring relief to the Kisans by acting, as it has done, as an intermediary between them and the Government and when it fails in bringing this relief, the only other course open to it is to side with the Kisans completely and offer such defensive direct action as may be deemed necessary. But in no event can the Congress desert the Kisans. If it did so it would abdicate from its principal function."

"EXTRAORDINARY BUNKUM"

SLOCOMBE'S STORIES IN BRITISH PRES

Gandhiji's Denial.

A fantastic story that Mahatma Gandhi embraced the feet of the Prince of Wales when he visited India last time reproduced by the "Free Press Journal" from a London paper was characterised as the "most extraordinary bunkum" by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative on Saturday.

Pandit Jawaharlal said:—

"In this morning's "Free Press Journal" there is a reproduction of an article by Mr. George Slocombe which apparently appeared in the "Evening Standard" of London.

"This article deals with Mahatma Gandhi. It contains a number of curious statements which we, who have had more knowledge of Gandhiji, had never heard of. But the palm is taken by the story of the non-co-operation days. It is stated that during the boycott of the Prince of Wales's visit to India Gandhiji casually called at the Government House in Delhi to discuss private matters with an Indian Member of the Government and while he was there the Prince of Wales walked in.

BUNKUM PURE AND SIMPLE.

It is further stated that Gandhiji thereupon embraced the feet of the Prince and crouching at his feet he appealed to him to be kind to India. Never having heard of this interesting episode I inquired of Mahatma Gandhi this morning.

He informed me that he had not heard of it either and he has asked me to inquire from Mr. George Slocombe what his sources of information were. I propose to do so. But I must confess that a responsible journalist like Mr. Slocombe should write the most extraordinary bunkum that has been my misfortune to see in recent times."

LAHORE COLLEGE INQUIRY

Committee Of Inquiry's Findings

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

The Committee of two non-official Muslims and one European official appointed by Government to enquire into events connected with the withdrawal of Muslim students from Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore, for alleged partiality of Principal Captain Whittaker has submitted its report.

CAPABLE OF MISCONSTRUCTION

The Committee holds that Captain Whittaker made remarks on May 13th, which, if not intended to offend, were capable of misconstruction. The Committee besides other suggestions for better administration of the College recommends: (1) Students on strike be taken back. (2) Proceedings of the Committee be kept confidential. (3) Allegations made in the course of the enquiry concerning the administration of the College demanded careful consideration.

STUDENTS TO BE TAKEN BACK.

Government accepts these recommendations. Government is prepared to allow the students to return to the College if they apply to the Principal within 15 days and express regret for their disregard of the rules and give an undertaking that in future they will obey the rules.

Government have decided to institute Departmental enquiry into the following allegations by the Muslim students: 1. Partiality in admission and treatment after admission. 2. Mismanagement of funds closely connected with students welfare—Sports Fund, Utensil Fund. 3. Defects in the system and quality of teaching. 4. Irregularities in the use of workshop, Government stories and material. The enquiry will be conducted by Mr. Crump, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch and Mr. Staig, Joint Secretary, Finance Department.—A.P.

BRITISH LABOUR CABINET CRISIS

—:o:—

Adult Suffrage And Sham Democracy

(By MANEKLAL VAKIL).

Item No. 10 of the Declaration of Fundamental Rights adopted at Karachi in March last by the Indian National Congress and reaffirmed by the A. I. C. I. at its Bombay Session in August runs as follwos: "The franchise shall be on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage."

The first sitting of the R. T. C. as well as the Simon Commission recommended only a further extension of the franchise by including more persons so that the total strength of the electorates may extend from 10 to 20 per cent of the adult population of British India. Neither the Congress Declaration nor the R. T. C. have discussed the vital question of the power of recall of a representative to be vested in the electorate. This is a power which must clearly reside in the electorate irrespective of the party programme on which the member may have been elected. It is the want of this power which has led to the failure of the advent of real democracy in the existing political constitutions of most countries of the world except that of the Union of the Socialistic Soviet Republics working in Russia since the revolution of 1917.

Writers on Constitutional Law and political theorists as well as party politicians to whom it suited to decry democracy as always bound to be a failure point to the failure of democracies even under adult universal franchise but they have failed so far to bring it before the people the real cause of the failure of the democratic vote to function through their elected bodies, namely, that the deputies can stick to their seats of power with or without emoluments in deliberate defiance of the wishes and interests of their electorates for the whole of the period of several years which from the statutory life of a representative assembly under the political constitutions of a regime of finance Capitalism.

FLOUTING THE ELECTORATE

Ramsay MacDonald flouted the wishes of his electorate as well as those of his party in the House of Commons as expressed in the party programme for which he had been elected. He gave a most treacherous thrust in the back to the principles of his political party as an open renegade after sabotaging its programme for a number of years under the plausible excuse of want of numerical strength of his party in the House of Commons by refusing to face a general election on a first class issue, at a critical moment in the politics of Great Britain. The majority of his colleagues in the cabinet have left him and Henderson and his other colleagues have announced their intention to form the official oppositon to the so-called coalition Government which has been patched up to face the present economic crisis of Great Britain in an unprecedented slump of world prices. But why are they all afraid of facing a general election? Any way why do the M. Ps. desire to stick to their seats in Parliament? The Labour members simply stick to their jobs because they have eschewed for so many years the very programme which sent them to Parliament, namely, the nationalisation of Mines, land and railways as well as a graded levy on capital and the labour party in opposition has not yet declared anything which they can apply as a curative remedy to face the world competition of increased production by reducing the national war debt and heavy taxation to pay interest on the same debt. The labour party has failed to keep the electorate in touch with the real situation and deliberately flouted the opinion of their electors in sticking to their seats in Parliament simply because the Constitution sends them to Parliament for a period of five years and there is no power to recall all or any of them before the end of the period if the electors so choose to do. The experience of ministers sticking to their office in Indian Councils in spite of meetings of public protest against their official acts have been very common during the last ten years of the working of the Montford Reforms in India. India is on the eve of framing a new Constitution for a decentralised Federation. Local autonomy is much in favour with old-school politicians who fail to understand the implications of a 20th century internationalism and the necessity of a centralised economic Federation like the Soviet Union with decentralisation for local purposes financed by central grants supplemented by controlled powers to raise subsidiary local taxation for local purposes. The offices of power and the election of the deputies is controlled by annual elections to the primary or town councils with biennial elections for the higher assemblies controlling the public life of larger units of district or provincial electorates with provisions for frequently calling of general assemblies every three months for the primary units to explain the action and immediate programme of the deputies, when explanations can be demanded and the power to recall exercised by passing a vote of no-confidence in an individual or group of deputies.

POWER OF RECALL

Whether there is going to be internal peace and harmony in India depends upon the Constitution that may be framed but the British politicians are very likely to frame a rigid constitution to represent the various parties and interests so that there would be a continuous conflict in Indian politics under the guise of constitutional fights which may degenerate and continue, spirit of mutual conflict, jealousy and hatred of the warring interests frittering away the energies of the best of public workers in Parliamentary squabbles in personal or party interests as they have been doing in the so-called democracies of capitalist Europe and America. Frequent elections with concentric electorates composed in parts from each of the two electoral colleges next lower in order based on the Soviet model with the same right of recall of an unpopular deputy are the only safeguard of industrial democracy of the 20th century. But will the Indian parties or any of them at the R. T. C. have the foresight of putting forward the proposal to secure the much talked of peace that the Congress party itself desires so much in the professed interest of the masses.

Indo-British Co-operation Without Surrender Of Sovereign Rights

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CHRISTIAN SUPPORT TO MAHATMA

"You Have Conquered Our Hearts As No Leader Has Done"

The following address was informally presented to Mahatma Gandhi on the day of his departure for London by the Nationalist Christian Party and Gandhiji has promised a reply from the boat:—

"On the eve of your departure for the Round Table Conference, may we take the opportunity to pay our respects to you and express our views on some of the problems that will presently engage your attention?

We, wholeheartedly support the National Demand that real political power and responsibility must be transferred without delay and without reservation from the people of England to the people of India. We stand for full Freedom, for the unrestricted authority to direct in whichever way we desire, the management of our economic and political affairs. We would, however, welcome an Indo-British Co-operation based on terms of perfect equality, without the surrender of our sovereign rights. The present system is unnatural. Its continuance is, on the one hand, perpetuating the struggle between the people of England and the people of India and on the other, keeping our national energies diverted from the more important task of economic and social reconstruction into the wasteful fields of Resistance and Revolution.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

We are of opinion that the powers now exercised by the British Parliament should be transferred to a Federal Legislature, the lower Chamber of which should be elected directly by the people of British India and the Indian States. Safeguards may be necessary to secure the stability of Government and orderly progress, but the safeguards that are proposed and especially the financial safeguards appear to us to be designed not wholly in the interests of India. Moreover, any safeguard that does not operate automatically through the constitution but is vested in a foreign power is incompatible with the idea of freedom and the new status for which we are striving. In our opinion, there is abundant conservatism in the country the representation of which in a second Chamber would be an adequate safeguard against any violent change leading to a breakdown of the constitution.

STRONG CENTRE NEEDED

We would welcome any Federal Solution of the Constitution which would weld India into a united whole. But Federation will generate disintegrating forces to resist which, the Federal Centre must be strong. For this purpose we hold the form of Federalism must be centripetal with the Residuary Powers vested in the centre. Nor should any power that is surrendered to the Federating Units be inconsistent with the authority of the Federal Government to act in matters of extreme national emergency. In respect of the Indian States that would be units of the Federal Commonwealth, the Federal Government would be the proper authority to exercise the powers now vested in the Crown.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

On no question in Indian politics do we feel more strongly than on the Communal Problem. The political progress of our country is greatly impeded by fitful manifestations of communal jealousy and rancour. We hold that separate electorates are mainly responsible for this. They have been tried now for nearly 25 years and have proved a failure. We are definitely opposed to their continuance. We wholheartedly approve of the principle of Joint Electorates and though on our part we would be prepared to accept them without any reservation, justice and fairness demand that in any compromise that is arrived at on this matter, the concessions granted to other minorities may not be denied to us.

For the preservation of our rights and culture we do not ask for any special safeguards. We rely, on the one hand, upon our own inherent abilities, strength and public spirit, and on the other upon the sense of justice and goodwill of our sister communities.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

We are in general agreement with the Fundamental Rights drawn up by the National Congress. We welcome in them especially the right of religious liberty. We believe it implies the right to share with others our religious convictions and experience. We can think of no effective Freedom of Conscience without the right to preach our faith openly and freely. To us, as to you, the use of corrupt and unfair methods of conversion is distasteful. We condemn them wholeheartedly. But we may not be denied the right to preach the Gospel. That is a sacred duty which our Lord Himself has especially enjoined on us, and in the discharge of that duty have our Saints and Martyrs laid down their lives. We believe that Truth, transcends all racial and geographical barriers and it will be therefore not all in conformity with India's age-long traditions to close her doors against the religious ideas and experience that come from outside. We hold that the permeation of Christian ideals of life and society will but enrich the culture and civilization of our country. Good Christians are ever good citizens and we believe that India will never have cause to regret the growth of the Christian Church.

We are glad to see that the Congress has accepted the principal of cultural autonomy for all communities. So far as we, Christians are concerned, we hold that it should include the right of conducting educational institutions of our own to provide a Christian basis to the education of Christian children.

LIVING WAGE FOR WORKER

It delights our hearts to know that under your inspiration the National Congress is pledged to the cause of the peasant and the worker. We strongly urge that a living wage must be guaranteed and human conditions of labour. We should also like to express our deep concern for the depressed classes. No aspect of our national life has caused us deeper heart-searchings than the perpetual indignities to which a section of our brethren has been forced to submit. In the new order of things for which we are striving there is no place for such inhumanity and we trust that the State will earnestly take up the question and root out the evil completely from the land,

SOLID SUPPORT.

There are several other problems which time does not permit us to deal with. But in all your negotiations with the representatives of the British Parliament, we Christians, stand solidly behind you. Your voice will be our voice and your feelings will be our feelings. Behind you, are the starving millions whose poverty and nakedness you have made your own. To their irresistable strength we add that of a small minority like ours. You have conquered our hearts in a way no Indian leader has done before. Your lofty character, your life of service and sacrifice and above all your scrupulous insistence on Truth and Ahimsa appear to us like living the Sermon on the Mount. Your Gospel of Satyagraha has moved the nations of the world and taught men how to conquer the brutal force of physical power with the Force of the spirit.

We bid you a safe and happy voyage. We hope that your unique personality will awaken the conscience of England to the justice of our cause and make all strife and suffering unnecessary in the future."

We beg to remain,
Dear and Revered Mahatmaji,
Your humble admurers,
Bombay, 29th August, 1931.

1. Dewan Bahadur R. N. Arogiasamy Mudaliar, Ex-Minister, Madras, (By permission)
2. Rev. B. Bnaskare,
3. A. Soares, M.A., LL.B. Editor "The Week", Member Municipal Corporation, Bombay.
4. Pothan Joseph, B.A., LL.B., (Formerly Joint Editor, "Bombay Chronicle"), President, Malabar Christian Association, Bombay.
5. Jos Bennie (By permission).
6. Alex Pais, B.A., LL.B., Editor, "The Konkni Dirven", Ex-General Secretary, All-India Catholic Conference.
7. Mrs. S. L. Fernandes.
8. J. S. S. Maleiu, B.A., Vice-President, Indian Christian Association, Bombay.
9. C. I. Kuriapan, B.A., LL.B., Secretary, The Nationalist Christian Party.
10. J. F. Pinto, Merchant, Bombay.

The address was informally handed over to Mahatmaji and he has promised to send a reply from the boat.

C. I. KURIAPAN,
Secretary,
The Nationalist Christian Party.

COME AND SEE THE FILM OF:— TO-DAY & THROUGHOUT THE WEEK AT 6-30 & 10 P M
MAHATMA GANDHI'S DEPARTURE FOR THE R. T. C. AT THE CAPITOL & RIALTO CINEMAS

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY IN BERAR

Growing Strength

The Secretary, Khamgaon Muslim Nationalist Party writes:—

After the general preferance to the Congress formula about the communal problem by our Nationalist party great sensation prevailed and when it was declared in "Chronicle" in July last the Youth League of Khamgaon working under Moulana Shaukat Ali's instructions, had come out with great anger. At the same time the hooliganism at Jinnah-Hall added to their spirit. They called a public meeting in which great nationalist leaders like Dr. Ansari and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and other sympathisers of the Congress were taken to task.

The nationalists never tried to take part in such meetings. Our aim is to advance firmly in the cause of nation and spread nationalism in the community.

On Barawafat Day a public meeting was called and a Nationalist was invited to lecture on the subject of the day by the organisers of the meeting, but he was not allowed to speak, this caused a shock in their own camp and one enthusiastic workers of their school left them.

Again an All-Party Conference was announced at Elichpur under the presidentship of big brother but Moulana was not pleased to preside, and likely taking the advantage of declaration of his nominee to the Round Table Conference he wired from Hyderabad to the effect that he had no time. The nationalists of Berar had resolved to take keen part in the so-called All-Party Conference the cry of the nationalist was thought to be an obstacle in the way of Moulana's tour in Berar.

Thus at the eleventh hour the Conference was declared postponed. A meeting of Nationalists was called on 16th instant to discuss the situation prevailing in the province. The idea of propaganda resolved by the All-India Nationalist Executive body in its Bombay sitting was heard with full enthusiasm and was resolved to urge the leaders to urgently tour in the provinces where need stands. Our province is certainly in such need. It was resolved to draw the attention of the leaders to this fact.

Resolution congratulating Mr. Abidali Secretary, B. B. C. C. on his bold stand in the service of country and religion, and condemning the attacks on him was passed. One more resolution was passed to express regret against the attack of one one brother on the other in Jinnah Hall resulting in blows and bloody attacks on the prominent leaders. The meeting expressed heart-felt congratulations for the attacked leaders.—Yours, etc.,

SYAD KHAN,
Secretary, Muslim Nationalist Party, Khamgaon.

NORTH AND EAST BENGAL FAMINE AND FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Secretary, "North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Relief Fund", write that a Bank account in the name of the Fund has been opened in the Central Bank, Javeri Bazar Branch. All cheques crossed in favour of the Fund will be gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer, Mr. N. K. Dutta, Tayeb Manzil, Majid Bunder Road, Bombay.

The procession arranged by the Organisers of the Fund went out again on Wednesday evening through Bhuleswar, Khetwadi and part of Charni Road and Grant Road, and was successful in collecting Rs. 236/1 and a cart load of clothing.

MR. S. MUKUNDA LAL AT BHAGA

(From A Correspondent.)
BHAGA, (Manbhum Dist.), Aug. 27.

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, arrived here this morning. He will stay here for a few days in order to study the service conditions of miners, help organisation of the coal labour, consult the local organisations as to how the wholesale retrenchment threatened by several colliery authorities can be avoided.

He will attend the annual meeting of the B. N. Railway Employees' Union at Bhaga to be held on Sunday afternoon, (30th, inst.).

SHAUKAT USMANI'S DEFENCE.

Reply To Kishorilal Ghose

(From Our Correspondent).
MEERUT, Aug. 26.

"I will not be surprised if the Prosecution charges me of possessing the invisible call of Prophet Solomon who as the legend goes used to become invisible after putting it on," said Mr. Usmani referring to the alleged recovery of a formula of invisible ink from his search. He denied any knowledge of it and added, "it might be an ink or a compound for handbills for all he knew." He accepted the responsibility of possessing Communist books, proscribed and non-proscribed.

"ABSCONDING" WHEN FIVE YEARS OLD.

The Prosecution had emphasised a letter to Mr. Dange in which Mr. Usmani had written, "I was sent to a maktab at the age of five where I learnt nothing except absconding." Referring to this he said "what a comedy! What a clever secret the prosecution has unearthed! Just imagine the fate of a five-year boy made to learn without understanding or a ten years old one made to learn arithmetical problems. Let Mr. Kemp (Crown Counsel) realise that embarrassment. However I do not think your honour is justified in taking cognisance of my absconding at the age of five."

He admitted that he had started "the Oriental Information and Publicity Bureau," "because the bourgeois press agencies did not cover the growth of the revolutionary movement in the oriental countries." "To bring out this fact prominently as well as to make the Indian proletarian movement aware of the dimensions of the revolutionary potentialities in the colonies and semi-colonies of the East, I started this Bureau."

THE "PAYAMI-MAJDUR."

Mr. Usmani took full responsibilities of editing "Payami-Majdur" an Urdu weekly from Bombay. "Whereas the cities of India are full of capitalist papers the working class had almost none. This paper was only a step in this direction. Its aim was to give publicity to the grievances of the working class and spread genuine working class ideas among them." He said. "If fomenting of class-consciousness and class solidarity are crimes then I plead guilty to that chage and to the charge that did not create sufficient of it."

COMMUNAL LEADERS.

He then proceeded to justify the editorials and the articles. "Communalism in India is the creation of British Imperialism. It must divide in order to rule. It must find allies in this task. Whereas the speakers against the State are speedily punished, the communal leaders actually incite the two communities to violence and go unpunished. The class conscious working class has however nothing to do with communalism. It is absolutely a foreign cult to them." Referring to the "sentimental" attempts to abolish communalism Mr. Usmani pointed out that they had "no scientific bases." "The cause and the inter-related. Communalism cannot be abolished without destroying imperialism. This is the position, pure and simple."

"PESHAWAR TO MOSCOW."

Mr. Usmani admitted the authorship of his book "Peshawar to Moscow." "My object in writing this book was two-fold. To demonstrate the fallacy of pan-Islamism and to place before the Indian public the true state of things in the Soviet Union about which there were so many lies in circulation in India."

Mr. Usmani also accepted the authorship of a manuscript pamphlet "A Page from the Russian Revolution," and said: "This is a concentrated account of that great revolution which shook the foundation of the entire capitalist fabric and the period of blocs and intervention. No sooner the October revolution took place the allies and the associated rushed their armies to the Russian territory, and for a period of more than two years they devastated this land in an unwarranted war."

REPLY TO KISHORILAL GHOSH.

Mr. Usmani then answered the statement of Mr. Kishorilal Ghosh and said, "It was shocking to hear so many lies about the Soviet Union from one of the fellow accused and pointed out that Mr. Ghosh had said nothing which the leaders of the second international had not already said before." He said that the source from which Mr. Ghosh derived inspiration was "tainted". The second international was a counter-revolutionary organisation whose members had gone over to the bourgeoisie." "It is a matter of common knowledge that when the heroic workers of Soviet Union were putting a strong resistance against imperialist intervention, the flunkeys of the Second International were by their speeches and writings helping their respective Governments in their drive against the Soviet Union. These gentlemen were nowhere to be seen when the Whites were freely murdering the Communists but as soon as the Soviet started the counter offensive, these 'honest' humanitarians were shocked. They shamelessly issued long manifestoes, organised demonstrations and rallied against the so-called Red terror. The treachery of the Second International and their betrayal of the proletarian movement in Europe and the independent movement in the colonial countries is no more a prophecy."

BRITISH PRESS QUOTED.

Mr. Usmani proceeded to say: "Mr. Ghosh has even surpassed the Conservatives in his attitude towards the Soviet Union. His reference to the Proletariat in the Soviet Union as a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle who know not what is good for them betrays his utter ignorance of the activities of life in Soviet Union." Mr. Usmani quoted from British Capitalist papers like the "Times," "Manchester Guardian," eac. "to show the happy conditions of life in Soviet Union and the active participation of the toiling masses in the Soviet administration."

"LET BHAGVAN BLESS HIM."

Mr. Ghosh had said that Soviet system was not "Democratic" and that there was no justification for the iron-hand in the period of peace. Usmani said, "The answer to this question is quite simple; ever since the birth of socialism the world bourgeoisie has decided and schemed and used all the methods conceivable to bring about the fall of this system. They have failed so far but they have not given up their game. The Soviet Union is surrounded on all sides by a combination of hostile States who would mobilize and dash their forces against the Soviet Union at any time. If Mr. Ghosh knew one tenth of the world situations as it is to-day he would not have been so naive. If he believes in "Ignorance is bliss" then let Bhagwan bless him!"

Mr. Usmani had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF.

Mr. F. Karim, Secretary, Bengal Flood Relief Fund, 94, Mody Street, Bombay, writes:—

In accordance with the programme the Bengal Muslim Association, Bombay, took out a procession on Wednesday evening through Bazargate, Bora Bazar Street and Frere Road and collected Rs. 107-8-1 and a cartload of clothes and again on Thursday though Kazi Sayed Street, Chuckla Street, Jackeria Street, Nishanpada Road and collected Rs. 188-11-8 and a cartload of cloths. Of these include the contribution of Rashid Jamshed Rs. 5/-, widow of Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo Rs. 5/- and one than Khadi cloth, Abdul Latif Abdus Shukur of Chuckla Street Rs. 5/-, Hakim Mohamed Sayed Ajmeri Rs. 10/- and the Firm of Abdullabhai Lalljee Rs. 10/-. The total collection amounts to Rs. 296-3-9 out of which Rs. 250/- has been remitted to Dr. P. C. Roy on 28th instant.

We respectfully convey our gratitude to the citizens of Bombay who have patronised this association to the cause of humanity.

The association will again take out a procession on Saturday afternoon.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS IN C. P. COUNCIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR CITY, Aug. 26.

Eleven Non-Official Bills will be discussed by the C. P. Council during its current session. Mr. D. T. Mangalmurty will move an amendment to the C. P. Municipalities Act, while Mr. Gavai, the depressed Classes representative will move the "C. P. Public Places User Bill" with a view that all public places be thrown open to the depressed classes. The Bill proposes to impose a fine of Rs. 100/- upon any one who obstructs any person in the exercise of his right, and if passed will allay the discontent now prevailing amongst the untouchables.

Colonel Mrs. and Miss Themudo de Vera, Mr. R. R. Haddow, Lt.-Colonel W. T. C. Huffam, Mr. J. C. Hanning, Miss Hanning and Mr. R. L. Ferard arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday.

UNHAPPY KONKAN.

Ramakrishna Mission's Flood Relief Work.

Swami Gunatitananda of Sri-Ramakrishna Mission writes from Malvan:—

Two centres for giving relief to the flood stricken people have been opened in Masura and Kadupi. In the villages of Masura Central about 500 houses are affected and in Kadupi also an equal number of houses are spoiled. Some lost their lives also. There are outbreaks of various kinds of diseases viz; malaria, dysentery etc.,

The Swami with the other workers, both monastic and lay, had to wander though the villages in mud and water to study the situations. The scenes of devastation are deplorable. It is worth mentioning that the local congress volunteers are helping the Swamis to reconnoitre the villages.

The distributions of rice and other food grains, cloths, medicines, were started on the 24th. Rice is being distributed daily to the starving thousands and medicines are supplied to the patients. The Swami intends to carry on the work on an extensive scale if sufficient funds be forthcoming. So we appeal to the generous public of Bombay, relief associations and merchants to contribute their mite. Contributions, however small, both in cash and kind will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

BRITISH SOLDIER SHOOTS INDIAN SERVANT.

Midnight Incident In Punjab Train.

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

Lieutenant J. R. Welchman of 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment stationed at Rawalpindi has been arrested at the railway station near Jhelum for alleged shooting of a Muslim servant. The latter was travelling with his employer, a European lady. Soon after midnight he left the servants compartment and went to the lady to enquire with regard to her wants. He tried to return to his compartment but as the train had started, he by mistake, it is stated, entered a first class compartment where Welchman was sleeping. Welchman thinking that the man had entered with evil design fired and wounded him in the arm. The servant was taken to a hospital where he is improving.—A.P.

KARACHI SEDITION CASE

Hearing In District Prison.

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Aug. 29.

The case under Section 124-A against Maharaj Vishnu Sharma, Editor, "Hindu Jati" commenced at the Karachi District Prison before the City Magistrate to-day the accused being undefended. The Crown was represented by Mr. C. M. Lobo, Public Prosecutor. Three witnesses.—Rao Bahadur Narian-das, Deputy Superintendent, Sind C.I.D., one C.I.D. Sub-Inspector and one Mashir—were examined. The accused's cross-examination of prosecution witnesses elicited translations of songs and articles under complaint which had been submitted to the Court. The translations were not complete and the names of composers of songs or the writers of the articles were omitted from the translations. One full line had been omitted in one case. Translations in some respects were alleged to be wrong. The case was adjourned to 3rd September.

Bombay Legislative Council Sessions

The Bombay Govt. Gazette extraordinary issued on Saturday states:—

In modification of Notification No. 1001, dated the 20th August 1931, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 72B of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased direct that the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council shall commence at the Council Hall, Poona, at 2 p.m. on Monday the 28th September 1931.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN DACCA: TEN ARRESTED.

DACCA, August 28.

Police searched to-day a number of houses all over the city and arrested ten young bhadraloks in connection with the recent armed dacoities at the General Post Office, Municipality and Saraswat Samaj.—A.P.

BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY

Move To Remove Untouchables' Disabilities

SIMLA, August 29.

Bills amending the Child Marriage Restraint Act for introduction on 8th September stand in the names of many members some of whom seek to exclude Brahmans while others seek to exclude Muslims from the operation of the act.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's Bill to amend Trusts Act is intended to give effect to recommendation of Townsend Committee and of Agricultural Commission by declaring debentures of Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank as t u tee securities under clause (c) of section 20 of the Act. Another Bill which stands in the name of Mr. Chetty seeks to remove the disabilities affecting the untouchable castes of the Hindu community. It lays down that no Hindu should be incapable by reason of his caste, of sharing the benefit of religious or charitable trusts created for the general benefit of persons professing Hindu religion or of sharing the use of public wells or services like tramcars, buses, etc. Mr. Chetty's third bill declares as illegal dedication of Hind u woman as Devadasi in Hindu temples.—A.P.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, A. B. Railway wires from Chittagong under date August 29.—The Sencho-Mairabari branch of the A. B. Railway which was closed to traffic owing to flood on the 27th July last has been reopened.—A.P.

BANKS & BRITISH CRISIS

"Time and Tide" writes:—

It was a private warning from the bankers to the Government, and not premeditated initiative, which brought Mr. MacDonald in haste to London, and Messrs. Snowden, Thomas, Henderson, and Graham, from their respective holiday resorts to confer with their chief—putting forward by a fortnight the first meeting of the Cabinet Economy Committee. In Europe, event follows event, in international finance, move follows move, and quick action is necessary if a serious financial crisis is to be avoided. It is useless for politicians to put out "sunshine talk" in the Hoover manner, to say that an unnecessary amount of alarm has been created by the May Committee's statement that the 1932 budget faces a deficit of £120,-000,000. British credit is not locked up within these coasts. It depends as much upon foreign as upon home opinion, and perhaps more. Foreign confidence in the impregnable position of British credit has been seriously shaken, and Mr. MacDonald and his ministers confront the hard fact that unless they take action to restore the world confidence, the efforts of bankers to stabilize the German position will be nullified, because there will be more withdrawals of gold and funds from London, the Bank Rate may be forced higher, and Britain may have her hands full with a money and credit crisis of her own. Further, the chance of converting two thousand millions of War Loan to a lower interest basis will be lost for an indefinite period. The only way to restore confidence is to take swift and resolute steps to assure the balancing of the Budget.

A Nash Success

Conquering the tortuous, 12-kilometer ascent to Parnis Mountain in 11 minutes flat, and distancing a field of 32 fast cars, a Nash Convertible stock Sedan won the famous European hill climbing chassis of the Automobile Club of Athens, Greece and hung up a brilliant record for speed and reliability in the recent annual event, according to official reports received here today.

Second place in the Athens competition, which compares in sporting and automobile interest with the old time Pikes Peak Hill Climbs in Colorado and the Tour de France, was won by a Nash stock Cabriolet in 11 minutes 41 seconds. Thus the twin-ignitioned American cars captured both first and second honours among all cars entered and first in their respective power classes.

The thirty-two motor cars entered in the annual classic represented every rank and power from the two-seater Fiat to the largest, compressor-equipped Mercedes and Bugatti racing cars, according to George Lazanis, Nash distributor for Greece under whose direction the two Nash cars were entered. The run is from the low levels of Athens up the steep and winding automobile road to Parnis Mountain, 940 meters above sea level. There are 29 sharp turns on the course, which is considered one of the most difficult competitive runs in the world. Both of the winning Nash cars were strictly stock automobiles, privately owned and entered without special racing preparation.

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ENGLISH RACES

SEPTEMBER.

Breeders' St. Leger, 1½ miles, 2nd Derby.
Prince Edward H. Cap. 2¼ miles, 5th, Manchester.
St. Leger, 1½ miles, 176 yds., 9th, Doncaster.

INDIAN RACING

Calcutta Monsoon, 2nd Meeting, September 5th and 12th, 1931.
Poona Races, September 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th and 19th, 1931.
Poona Autumn Meeting, September 26th and October 3rd and 10th, 1931.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH FOOTBALL!
MATCHES FOR 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1931.

ONLY ADDRESS CHANDERNAGORE NEAR CALCUTTA

LONG LIST.	FOOTBALL LONG LIST.	
Chelsea, v. Huddersfield.	3 to 1	5 Home
Derby v. Sheffield C.	5 to 1	6 "
Grimsby v. Newcastle.	7 to 1	7 "
Leicester C. v. Manchester C.	9 to 1	8 "
Liverpool v. Aston Villa.	12 to 1	9 "
Portsmouth v. Blackburn.	20 to 1	10 "
Sunderland v. Everton.	30 to 1	11 "
West Bromwich v. Blackpool.	40 to 1	12 "
West Ham U. Middlesbro.	100 to 1	15 "
Bradford C. v. Notts County.	300 to 1	20 "
Burnley v. Stoke.	5 to 1	3 Away.
Bury v. Oldham.	3 to 1	4 "
Chesterfield v. Charlton.	20 to 1	5 "
Leeds v. Barnsley.	40 to 1	6 "
Manchester U. v. Swansea.	60 to 1	7 "
Millwall v. Plymouth.	100 to 1	8 "
Notts F. v. Wolverhampton.	2 to 1	1 Draw
Preston N. E. v. Southampton.	6 to 1	2 Draws
Tottenham v. Bradford.	20 to 1	3 "
	60 to 1	4 "
Bristol R. v. Crystal Palace.	5 to 2	1 Home 2 Away.
Cardiff v. Reading.	6 to 1	1 Home 3 Away.
Clapton O. v. Mansfield.	10 to 1	1 " 4 "
Exeter v. Brentford.	25 to 1	1 " 5 "
Gillingham v. Fulham.	4 to 1	2 " 2 "
Luton v. Southend.	8 to 1	2 " 3 "
Queen's Pk. R. v. Bournemouth	16 to 1	2 " 4 "
Swindon v. Brighton.	30 to 1	2 " 5 "
Torquay v. Watford.	6 to 1	3 " 2 "
Accrington v. Doncaster.	10 to 1	3 " 3 "
Carlisle v. Crewe.	20 to 1	3 " 4 "
Darlington v. Chester.	5 to 1	4 " 1 "
Gateshead v. Barrow.	8 to 1	4 " 2 "
Halifax v. Lincoln.	16 to 1	4 " 3 "
Rotherham v. York.	25 to 1	4 " 4 "
Stockport v. Southport.	40 to 1	4 " 5 "
Wallsall v. Hull.	7 to 1	5 " 1 "
Wigan v. Hartlepools.	10 to 1	5 " 2 "
	30 to 1	5 " 3 "
Aberdeen v. Dundee.	40 to 1	5 " 4 "
Dundee U. v. Cowdenbeath.	75 to 1	5 " 5 "
Falkirk v. Airdrie.	10 to 1	6 " 1 "
Hamilton v. Motherwell.	15 to 1	6 " 2 "
Kilmarnock v. St. Mirren.	35 to 1	6 " 3 "
Leith v. Hearts.	50 to 1	6 " 4 "
Morton v. Thirdlanark.	100 to 1	6 " 5 "
Queen's Park v. Ayr.	Home	Away Draws
Rangers v. Celtic.	10 to 1	2 1 1
Albion R. v. Stenhouse.	12 to 1	3 1 1
Arbroath v. Forfar.	15 to 1	4 1 1
Bo'Ness v. Armadale.	20 to 1	5 1 1
Brechin v. Montrose.	25 to 1	6 1 1
East Fife v. Raith R.	15 to 1	1 2 2
Hibernians v. St. Bernard's.	25 to 1	2 2 2
King's Park v. East Stirling	30 to 1	3 2 2
Queen of the South v. St. Johnstone.	75 to 1	4 2 2
Dumbarton v. Edinburgh City.	100 to 1	5 2 2
	30 to 1	1 3 3
Not less than five Home teams can be selected.	40 to 1	2 3 3
	75 to 1	3 3 3
	100 to 1	4 3 3
	200 to 1	5 3 3
	6 to 1	1 Correct Score.
	20 to 1	2 "
	50 to 1	3 "

SHORT LIST.

Liverpool v. Ashton Villa.
West Ham v. Middlesboro.
Notts Forest v. Wolverhampton.
Bradford City v. Notts County.
Bristol R. v. Crystal Palace.
Morton v. Third Lanark.
East Fife v. Raith R.
Chelsea v. Huddersfield.

3 to 1—1h 1d	14 to 1—1h 2d	40 to 1—1a 3d
4 to 1—1a 1d	14 to 1—4h 1d	20 to 1—5 wins
6 to 1—3 home	14 to 1—1a 2d	30 to 1—6 wins
7 to 1—2h 1a	16 to 1—2h 1a 1d	60 to 1—7 wins
8 to 1—1h 1a 1d	18 to 1—1h 3a	100 to 1—8 wins
8 to 1—2h 1d	18 to 1—2h 2d	If postponements occur:
9 to 1—1h 2a	18 to 1—1h 2a 1d	
10 to 1—3 away	18 to 1—4 away	5 to 2—3 selections
10 to 1—4 home	25 to 1—3a 1d	1½ to 1—2 selections
10 to 1—3h 1a	25 to 1—1h 1a 2d	4 to 6—1 selection.
12 to 1—3h 1d	30 to 1—2a 2d	
12 to 1—2h 2a	38 to 1—1h 3d	

DIVISIONS ONLY.

4 to 1 5 Wins. 10 to 1 7 Wins. 50 to 1 9 Wins,
6 to 1 6 Wins. 20 to 1 8 Wins. 100 to 1 10 Wins.

Special for any one Division as per Long List.

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INDIAN TARIFF BOARD.

POONA, Aug. 29.

The Indian Tariff Board which arrived here yesterday after inspecting Reay Paper Mills at Mundwa, managed by the Deccan Paper Mills Ltd., this morning left for Bombay in the afternoon. It is understood that the Board will take evidence of Mr. F. D. Padumjee, Managing Director of Paper Mills, to-morow at the Town Hall, Bombay and proceed to Octacamund on Monday.—A. P.

"I AM THANKFUL"

To you as the "Tibetan Herb" sent by you last year really fulfilled my desire of Passing for Matriculation Examination" Mr. Murlidhar writes from Kyet Gunj Hostel, Allahabad on March 1, 1931.

This "Tibetan Herb" is a gift by a Lamayogi, acquired after much penance and sacrifice in Tibetan and Himalayan Ranges. The following objects are achieved by its virtue.

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"Indian Daily Mail" says (20-6-31)—We are glad to note that particular attention has been paid in this year's publication to the news and requirements of Swadeshi, a list of manufacturers of such goods being given in a satisfactory form.

"Hindu" (22-5-31) says:—"Another section of considerable importance to the Commercial community is the "Market Places of India." It is a cyclopaedia of Indian Markets the nature of business conducted, production, imports, exports, modes of communications, chief fairs, etc."

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PLACE OF SILVER IN WORLD'S MONETARY SYSTEMS.

—:o:—

"Disastrous Fall In Value Leads To Decrease In Purchasing Power Of India & China"

A PLEA FOR REMONETIZATION.

The following letter under the name of Mr. R. S. Horne appears in the London "Times" of 24-7-31:

"Five years ago the late Earl of Balfour predicted that the course of events would before long force a renewal of the discussion on the place of silver in the monetary systems of the world. The letters which have recently appeared in your columns from Lord Hunsdon and Mr. Amery would seem to show that the prediction is coming true. Their proposals for the restoration of silver had a fitting prelude in the exposition which the Macmillan Committee have given of the influence of monetary factors on our business fortunes, and in the disclosure made in their Report of the precarious amount of gold which is available under present conditions for the needs of the commerce of the world.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the important of this question to the trade and industry of Great Britain. We are suffering more than any other nation from the decrease in the purchasing power of India and China due to the disastrous fall in the value of silver. In these countries silver is not only employed as currency: it is the "store of value" of the people. In the case of India the value of silver has recently received added importance for us by the guarantee which the Government has given to meet all obligations of the Indian Government in connexion with Indian securities. One of the substantial assets of the Indian Government is its stock of silver. Anything which increases the value of silver not only creates customers for our markets but relieves us of obligations of a very onerous character.

Silver, like all other commodities, has fallen in price in relation to gold for reasons which are clearly expounded in the Macmillan Report. In the result the purchasing power of India alone has been decreased during the space of a comparatively short period by more than one-half, to the detriment of all our industries, but particularly of the trade of Lancashire.

In the light of recent events it is of interest to read the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency in 1927. A recommendation in favour of a gold currency, as distinct from a gold bullion standard, was rejected by the Commission for the reason that it would reduce so seriously the value of silver. They said:—

The people of India have, from time immemorial, placed their trust in silver as the medium of exchange and as their store of value. They are deeply interested in the value of silver bullion, and it is contrary to their interests to depreciate it. The present proposals would inflict heavy losses on the poorer classes who have put their savings into silver ornaments and who would find their stores of value depreciated by perhaps 50 per cent. by the action of Government.

The price of silver per ounce was then 30 pence. It is now 13 pence, and the people of India are in consequence suffering from conditions much more dire than the Royal Commission were prepared to contemplate.

The effect upon China of a fall in the price of silver was lucidly set forth in the evidence given before the same Commission by the present Governor of the Bank of England. He said:—

The only great country left with the silver standard is China. It is true that relatively to the volume of British international trade the trade with China may seem to be unimportant, but it is the greatest, perhaps the only great, undeveloped country left for the expansion of British industry. The immediate effect of the announcement that the Indian Government contemplated the sale of a large quantity of silver would be to throw out of gear the exchanges with China and for a time to paralyse trade with that country. There would be a tremendous disturbance of internal prices in China and a great shock to public confidence. Those things would react upon Great Britain very seriously.

We have seen these evil consequences take place as a result of the fall in the price of silver. The immediate problem is to consider whether anything can be done to reverse this process and to restore the normal conditions which have been upset. The better management of gold recommended by the Macmillan Committee, if it can be made practicable, will help, but at the best it will be slow in being put into operation and will not finally suffice to remedy the situation created by the predicted scarcity of gold. It is obvious, as your City article point out, that "the remonetization of silver would immediately increase the purchasing power of the world and raise prices," and "would at any rate mitigate the rigours of the present depression." There are many, like Lord Hunsdon and Mr. Amery, who believe that to include silver in our monetary system in an appropriate ratio to gold is not only a potent means by which to mitigate the present depression, but also an appropriate basis upon which to build the future commercial prosperity of this and many other countries.

The problem created by the depressed price of silver is being actively debated in the United States of America at the present time, and from all information we receive it is believed that the Government of that great country would be ready to enter into discussions upon the subject with us and other nations if we in Britain indicated a readiness to do so. The time is ripe. Thoughtful minds in every country are seeking solutions for economic distresses which in a time of plenteous production seem unnecessarily to be imposed upon the citizens of every country. Events have shown that we have much to unlearn as well as to learn. No economic prejudice is now so hallowed as to be immune from scrutiny. The question of the gold monometallic system can no longer escape review—the more especially because, as Mr. Amery truly points out, if the world drifts is longer upon its present course, in a very short time there will be few countries which will be able to remain on the gold standard.

SILVER IN THE FAR EAST

The following letter under the name of Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, appeared in the London "Times" on the same subject:—

Few people properly appreciate the effect of the present low price of silver on Eastern trade or recognize that it is a very important contributory factor to the world depression. I approach this question from the standpoint of a merchant, and, as such, I appreciate to the full not only the destructive consequence, both politically and commercially, of the fall in silver, but the possibility of great trade development if the evil were remedied.

By immemorial custom, silver is both a measure of value for the peoples of India and China and the principal store of their wealth. They have seen their silver hoards, great and small, dwindling in value from 6s. an ounce in 1920 to little more than 1s. an ounce in 1931, and there can be little doubt that much of the unrest in these countries is due to the discontent of the population at the spectacle of their constantly diminishing wealth.

It is a commonplace that China is one of the few undeveloped markets of the world. The country is on a silver basis, and in order to buy our manufactures it has first to take its silver and buy gold with it. To-day nearly three times as much silver is required to pay for £1 worth of British manufactures as was needed in 1924 and 1925, notwithstanding the general fall in prices measured in gold. What hope is there of keeping, much less of developing, this market?

The main cause of the decline is due to the flooding of the silver market by various Governments of the world consequent upon the demonetization and debasement of coinage. For example, in the five years ending 1929 the British Government sold silver set free by its debased silver coinage to a total of 26,400,000 ounces, and sales by France, Belgium, Indo-China, and India, in the same period and from the same cause, bring the total up to 173,000,000 ounces.

Disregarding the Government sales, which—with the exception of India—must be now practically completed, we are faced with an average annual surplus of 12,000,000 ounces of silver, worth at the present time a great deal less than £1,000,000. Surely it is possible by concerted action between the few producing countries, mainly the United States and Mexico, and the one selling country, India, to correct the evil of the constant depreciation of the value of silver.

GANDHI-HOTSON TALKS

"Daily Mail" Man's Discovery

Under the caption "Gandhi and a Governor"—"Tells him how to rule Bombay," the "Daily Mail", London publishes in mail week, the following cable by its special correspondent in India, Sir Percival Phillips:—

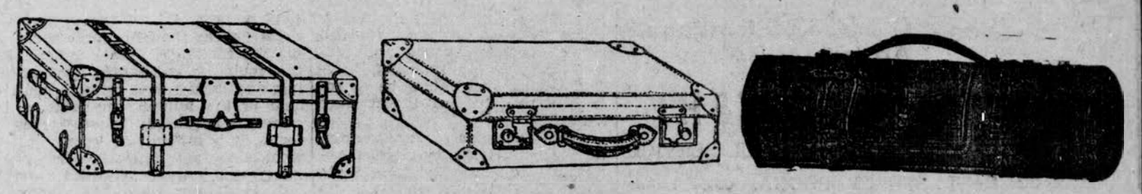
With the departure of the P. and O. liner Mooltan, "the peace or war ship," only 11 days distant, Gandhi still clings to the pose of the cop prima donna who is not yet sure if she wants to appear at an all-star production or not.

He continues to say that, he had not decided whether he will be among the delegates attending the Round Table Conference, although his intimate friends are convinced that he will.

He knows that his apparent indecision has caused the Government considerable anxiety, and he is exploiting this by preserving a critical attitude regarding its observance of the Delhi truce. He was good enough to spend more than four hours to-day giving Sir J. E. B. Hotson, the Acting Governor of Bombay, his views on how it should be administered in the Presidency.

The meeting took place at Poona, the summer seat of the Government, whither the Mahatma journeyed last night."

WHILE IN BOMBAY



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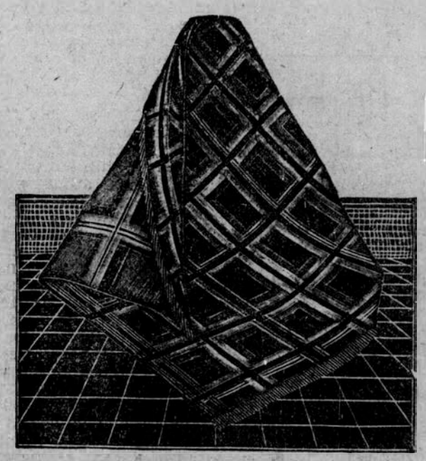

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RELIGION & RATIONALISM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Rationalism is trying to undermine faith because priestcraft has veiled it with superstition. The lifting of the veil brings to light the beauty of religion, and the fire of it radiating the light of love from the heart and the light of reason, intelligence, discernment, discrimination and intuition in the mind.

"Gleams through the mind His Light,

Feels the lifted Soul His Might,
Dare it then deny His Reign."

Rationalists "do not know, and they do not know that they do not know." They do not know that "Truth is within us", and that religion alone can lift the veil of lust (passion) and lie (pride and prejudice) that covers it. The said veil is the origin of evil symbolised as father of lust and lie, and as the fallen Arch-Angel to whom the fall of man is due. It has been tempting man all along and seducing him to disobey the inner urge of love and the guidance of reason. On the up-lifting of man by love to the higher and still higher level of kinship with his community, country, and humanity, the said tempter precludes further uplifting by suggesting the prejudice of limitation by self-consciousness and breeding the concomitant illusion of separateness. Eventually, when love has accomplished the great work of making 'the whole world kin', the said tempter stirs up in the 'citizens of the world' the pride of being a great leader, teacher, or philanthropist, which separates him from followers, pupils, and beneficiaries, besides separating the classes from the masses. Vhily, "Pride is the last infirmity of noble minds." Religion precludes pride, by cultivating the loving and discerning humility that steers clear of pride without stooping to slave mentality. It is the characteristic of the majority of priests and Gurus to foster pride and occasion slave mentality. As a remedy against that rationalism tries to undermine faith in Religion and Asceticism which implies faith in the counter-feit coins of priests and gurus. The true remedy is to teach people to discriminate between genuine and counter-feit coins.

As means to the end and aim of religion, viz. the cultivation of good thought (Humata), or intelligent love, various symbols, ceremonies, suggestions and remembrancers have been furnished by faiths. Their misinterpretation and misuse constitute the most mischievous features of priest-craft. The true remedy for that is their correct interpretation. That would fail so long as people fail to practise continually some good thought that they can understand in the potent form of auto-suggestion. I suggest some of them:—

1. I will unfailingly speak the truth.
2. I will keep pure by unfailingly observing and following Truth.
3. I will seek the Kingdom of God (Unity with One Life) and His Righteousness.
4. I will unfailingly observe and practice intelligent Love (Good Thought).
5. I will choose good, not evil be good, not base.
6. I will weigh all things and hold fast, that which is good.
7. I will unfailingly do the Right and fearlessly face the consequences.
8. I will help the needy in their material, moral and spiritual needs.
9. I will strive to know myself, and will enquire within, who I am, and why I am here, and what are the things around me.—Yours, etc.,

PHILO.

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RUSSIA'S ARMIES

A Problem For Disarmament Conference.

Russia, by common consent, provides one of the problems of the Disarmament Conference. What are her armed forces? Is she increasing them? Is she ready to diminish them as her share in the execution of a general disarmament scheme Is it true in particular, that Soviet Russia is piling up vast armaments which menace her neighbours, and prevent them from reducing, however willing they might be to reduce if the Russian threat were removed?

Those questions cannot be answered completely by anyone except the Russian Government itself. That is obvious. For no one knows what Russia really intends except the actual directors of Russian policy. And what they say they intend may or may not be identical with what they do intend.

CAN FIGURES BE TRUSTED?

But some facts about Russian armaments do exist, and they can be compared with other facts which also exist about Russian armaments in previous years, such as 1913 and 1924. They are to be found in such standard works of reference as the "League of Nations Armaments Year Book," and the "Statesman's Year Book." The figures, of course, are Russian official figures. That is true of armaments statistics for any country. The British Government, or the French Government, or the Italian Government, publishes facts and figures about its armed forces, and no one is in a position to check them. When the peace establishment of the French Metropolitan Army (i.e., the home army, as distinguished from overseas forces) is given as 316,392, that figure must be taken or left, for no one can get up and insist that as a matter of fact the correct number is, for example, 453,512. In the case of Russia, we are concerned at present only with the army and air force. The question of the navy does not arise, for the Soviet Government possesses only four old battleships, none of them probably fit for action, three cruisers, of which the same may be said, and about a score of destroyers and eight submarines. No naval construction is believed to be in progress.

THE SOVIET TOTAL.

The army, of course, is quite another matter. The very name of the Red Army has something a little ominous about it. What size is this army? The Soviet figures put its fixed total for some years past as 562,000. That is for an area of 8-1/4 million square miles and a population of 150 millions. France's home army, it may be mentioned as a basis of comparison, numbers roughly 316,000 for an area of 212,660 square miles and a population of 41 million. To put the matter another way, France has three soldiers for every two square miles, Russia has three for every 112 square miles. In France one in every 130 of the population is a soldier; in Russia one in every 267.

The 562,000, it must be repeated, is the Soviet Government's own figure, and it may be challenged. But it is the only figure available and must be accepted for working purposes subject to whatever reservations anyone may care to make.

As to comparisons with earlier years, that is not of much value in view of the evolution through which Russia has been passing. Everything went to pieces, the army first of all, and everything had to be built up afresh. The pre-war army—1913—numbered 1,300,000. The figure for August, 1920 (at the time of the war with Poland) is given as 3,538,000, but that, of course, was for the army on a war footing The total of 562,000 has been constant since 1924—according always to the Soviet statistics. Conscription prevails, but only about 20 per cent. of the recruits available are taken for the Regular Army. They serve for two years, with refresher courses in the following three years, and remain for 15 more years in the reserve. There is, in addition, a territorial militia used mainly on police work in the villages. There is a rough correspondence here with the reserves and the gendarmerie in France.

WHAT ABOUT AVIATION.

The next conclusion from these figures is that Russia's military machine is not proportionately in excess of that of most continental States (e.g., Poland, Italy, France, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Czechoslovakia). In regard to munitions, little accurate information exists, but it seems certain that in that respect Russia must be inferior to all the States just mentioned. Equipment for air and chemical warfare is another story. Aviation is considerably developed in Russia as is to be expected in a country of great distances with inadequate train services and few automobiles, and of course, every civilian aeroplane has military potentialities.

That, however, is not quite the whole story. Russia's military expenditure, like that of almost every other country, has been mounting steadily. It was 604 million roubles in 1925, 691 in 1926, 813 in 1927, 919 in 1928, and 1,113 in 1929. It is easier to quote these figures than interpret them for the foreign exchange value of the rouble is constantly fluctuating, and in any case, when a good deal of the military material required is produced by State factories, it is difficult to know on what basis the figures are calculated. They are mentioned here only as a reminder that mere numbers are far from being an adequate index in themselves to a country's military strength.

RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS.

The other question—What are Russia's desires and intentions regarding disarmament?—can only be answered very tentatively. The belief pervading Russia that other States intended to combine to attack her appears to have been widespread and genuine, at any rate up till a year or two ago, baseless though it obviously is. It was, no doubt, deliberately encouraged by some of the Soviet leaders as a stimulus to national unity. But so far as it existed it might well dispose opinion favourably towards any proposals making for a reduction of the armaments of Russia's possible aggressors.

At Geneva the Russian delegation has always declared itself in favour of drastic limitation plans. Two definite proposals in this direction were laid by M. Litvinoff before the Preparatory Commission in 1927 and 1928. In the former year, just when the virtual abolition of war had been proposed under the Kellogg Pact, the virtual abolition of armaments was proposed by the Russians at Geneva. Their actual plan provided for the wholesale disbandment of all armed forces and the destruction of existing forts, warships, munition factories, etc. Internal police services for the preservation of order were to be enrolled on a voluntary system

LITVINOFF'S SECOND PLAN.

That proposal was treated, rightly or wrongly, as a mere debating-counter and found no support worth mentioning. Thereupon, in 1928, the Russians put forward a quite different plan, whereby States would reduce their armaments, some (the most powerful) by 50 per cent., some by 33, and some by 25. Various forms of weapon (mainly those prohibited in the case of Germany) were to be abolished altogether. This plan was not seriously considered either, as the Preparatory Commission's own plan, which had long been under discussion, held the field.

The relevant facts, therefore, briefly are that: (1) Russia, if the official figures of her army can be accepted, is not maintaining a land force larger proportionately than those of many of her neighbours; (2) she has no navy worth considering, the strength of her air force is problematical; (3) she has always professed to be ready to accept any limitation concurrently with other nations. To that may be added that Russia is to take a full part in the Disarmament Conference next year. The general conclusion would seem to be that though judgment may properly be suspended regarding Russia there is no ground at present for describing her as a factor menacing the success of next February's Conference. All her energies are devoted at present to the completion of her Five-Year Plan of industrial development. An external war would shatter the Plan irreparably.—"Headway."

Poet Who Might Have Been A King

When Newstead Abbey, the early home of Lord Byron, the poet, is handed over to the Nottingham Corporation, it is very fitting that M. Venizelos, the famous Greek Statesman, should be present, for Byron was the greatest friend which Greece had in the old days when Turkey misgoverned that country.

It was largely through his influence that the Greeks were able to secure their independence. Byron obtained money and munitions for the Greek patriots, and was appointed their Commander-in-Chief. He was even offered the crown of Greece when the country should have gained its freedom.

Unfortunately, Byron became a martyr to the cause of Greek freedom, for he contracted malaria in the swamps of the country and died at the early age of 35.

The Greek had long been struggling to throw off the galling Turkish yoke when Byron was asked to help, and he decided to assist, not only with money and munitions, but to go to the country and himself fight for the Greeks.

He sailed from Leghorn with gunpowder and other implements of warfare, and landed on the island of Cephalonia, where he found the Greeks quarreling among themselves and their affairs in a great muddle.

"I was a fool," he wrote, "to come here; but being here I must see what is to be done."

From Cephalonia he went to Missolonghi, and took into his pay a body of 500 Greeks who were to fight for their country. They became mutinous, however; 150 out of the 500 wanted to be officers, and when Byron was laid low on a bed of sickness through the privations he had suffered for the cause of Greece, these "patriots" broke into his chamber, brandishing their arms furiously, and demanded money.

"The courage with which the poet awed the men was truly sublime," said an eye-witness. He quelled the mutiny but his health got worse, and when he was urged to leave Greece he said, "No, I will stick by the cause as long as the cause exists."

Soon afterwards the fever killed him, but the inspiration of his help did much to enable the Greeks ultimately to win their freedom.

Wheat Prices From A. D. 1200.

Sir William Beveridge the economist is studying the cost of candles, nails, wheat, and various other things from the year 1200 to the present time.

Yesterday he told the Anglo-American Conference of Historians, which is meeting at the University of London, Union, Torrington-Square W. C., that his researches are approaching completion.

"For wheat," said Sir William "a table of annual prices has been prepared extending from 1156 to 1930. It is interesting to note that to find the price of wheat for any decade as low as the present price, one has to go back three and a half centuries to 1580-89, though in particular years since then the price has been lower.

"The amount of new material discovered in these researches has exceeded all exceptions. It holds out the hope of making an index number of prices in England from 1200 to the present time.

"Articles for which prices are likely to be obtainable include wheat, barley, rye, oats, butter, salt, cheese, candles, tallow, iron, sand, laths, nails and others; though except in the case of wheat the record may not be complete in the whole period but for a long series of years running 1200 to the present time.

"Information is available also about the wages of a good many different kinds of workpeople. No such history as this exists for any other country."

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Sind.—Rain during week at some places. Kharif sowing in progress in Karachi and Larkana. Standing crops in good condition except in parts of Hyderabad where they were slightly damaged by smut and rats and in Shahadadkot Taluka by insects. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation insufficient in parts of Karachi.

Gujarat.—Rain during week general. Break needed in most parts. Kharif sowing in progress in parts of Ahmedabad and Surat and transplantation of rice in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat. Standing crops in good condition except in North Dakroi Taluka where they were slightly damaged by caterpillars. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation sufficient.

Konkan.—Rain during week general but excessive in Kolaba. Transplantation of rice in progress in parts of Kanara. Supply of water for drinking sufficient.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week general and sufficient except in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum where more is needed. Break needed in parts of East and West Khandesh, Nasik and Satara. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed but retarded in parts of Dharwar for want of sufficient moisture. Standing kharif crops generally in good condition except in parts of Belgaum where they were damaged by grass-hoppers and in parts of Poona, Bijapur, and Dharwar where they were withering for want of sufficient rain. They were also damaged by excessive rain in parts of West Khandesh and Dharwar. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation sufficient except in parts of Dharwar.

Indian States.—Rain during week general. More rain needed in parts of Southern Maratha Country States and Break in Rewa Kantha. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in parts of Baroda and Mahi Kantha and transplantation of rice in parts of Sawantwadi. Supply of water sufficient.

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah. Agricultural stock generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar. Prices of food-grains were practically stationary; quantities purchaseable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind 61 to 3 per cent. above normal; Gujarat 60 per cent above normal to 27 per cent. below normal; Konkan 14 per cent. above normal to 9 per cent. below normal; Deccan 95 to 7 per cent. above normal; Karnatak 99 to 12 per cent. above normal.

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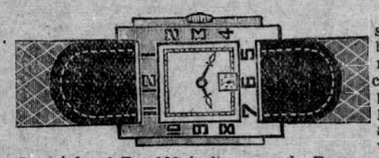

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

August 29.

Moncalieri, Stangani, Trieste.
Silverfes, Woodraw, New York.
Kenya, Miller, Durban.
Vasna, Halls, Lavrel.
City of Barcelona, Hill, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

August 30.

Thalatta, Luftor, Rangoon.
Querimba, Hatchard, Rangoon.
Moncalieri, Stanzani, Kobe.
Saka Maru, Kijinago, Calcutta.

LOADING.

August 29.

Steamer, Jalavihar for Rangoon.

S.S. Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Moncalieri, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, and hence she sailed yesterday for Kobe, etc., with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Silverfir:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Silverfir, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Vienna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 232 passengers.

S.S. City of Barcelona:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Barcelona, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Thalatta:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Thalatta, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Qurimba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Querimba, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbuor for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Saka Maru:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer, Saka Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 29.

S.S. Ranpura for London:—47 cwt. chuting T. Nowroji; 100 cwt. Sandalwood S. Nowroji and Co.

For Marseilles:—25 bales cotton fly B. Karsondas and Co.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—1 bale coton raw Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton thread waste M. Mafatlal and Co.; 1600 cwt. linseed oil cakes New Mofussil Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Braneufels for Antwerp:—63 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 110 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton fly B. Karsondas and Co.; 53 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Exports Co.; 100 bales cotton fly M. Chandulal and Co.

For Rotterdom:—55 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Hamburg:—42 cwt. gum karaya N. Moolji and Co.; 30 cwt. gum karaya National Bank of India Ltd.; 4000 cwt linseed Stranss and Co.; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes K. M. Nathoo; 60 bales gum olibonum R. Daisee.

S.S. Cambebank for Philadelphia:—73 cks. goat skin Briskey Co.

S.S. Celless Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 100 ton Scrap steel M. B. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—520 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 29.

S.S. British Sailor agents A. P. Oil Co. from Abadan:—4299.6 ton. furnace oil in bulk.

S.S. Genova agents M. Stallna from Genoa:—100 bags gum styrax; 40 cases cotton goods; 29 cases rubber works; 125 cases slates; 25 cases T. silver; 15 cases tiles; 68 cases maccoroni; 25 cases vermouth; 166 cases art silk yarn; 25 cases wine; 26 drms. dyes; 149 pces marble slates.

From Naples:—2000 bags garlic; 53 cases maccoroni; 79 cases preserves.

From Aden:—25 bags gum styrax.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. Aug. 29.	
October	7.20+.03
December	7.40+.07
January	7.51+.07
March	7.70+.06
May	7.87+.07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 29.	
October	7.17+.07
December	7.38+.06
Middling Spot	6.92+.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

	Opening	Closing
August		3.73+.05
September		3.73+.03
October	3.73	3.78+.04
November		3.80+.04
December		3.84+.04
January	3.89	3.88+.04
February		3.92+.03
March	3.96	3.97+.03
April		4.01+.03
May	4.06	4.05+.03
June		4.08+.03
July		4.12+.04
August		4.15+.04
September		
Middling Spot		3.89+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000x
Sales for Export	Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton	10

xThis sales include 2,000 bales sold late yesterday.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.20
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	3.35
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	3.50
Oomra, Good	2.93
Oomra, Fully Good	3.03
Oomra, Fine	3.18
Bengal, Good	2.83
Bengal, Fully Good	2.93
Bengal Fine	3.03
Scinde, Fully Good	2.93
Scinde, Fine	3.03
Scinde, Superfine	3.13

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

September (Sakellaridis,)	5.63
October	5.76
November	5.88
January	6.07
March	6.24
May	6.42
July	6.57
F. G. F. Spot	6.05

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

accused of "wire-pulling." He is also called "the world's incomparable master of duplicity." I shall quote one more sentence from this paper. "While bleating in India that he (Mahatma Gandhi) had been forced to forego the journey to London, he and his wire-pulling friends have been in close touch with that coterie in London known as the 'peace-ship politicians'".

The Indian community in England welcomes the news that three new Congress buildings are being constructed in Borsad taluka. This is, indeed, a very encouraging sign, because voluntary contributions towards their erection in times of unprecedented distress show the unshakable confidence of the people of India in the Congress organisation.

The "Manchester Guardian" published an editorial yesterday on Gandhiji's charge-sheet. The complaints are called "most remarkable." It realised the fact that the Congress 'may' be forced to adopt defencive measures if the Government failed to carry out the terms of the Delhi Pact. The paper observed that it should be easy for the Government to refute Gandhiji's charges, at least as far as the officials were concerned. I may add that it may be easy to 'talk' of refutation while a 'convincing refutation' of Gandhiji's complaints is quite another matter. If the task were as easy as the paper suggests the Government would not have lost time in setting about it.

A little later the same paper asserts that a Government official who connived at the kind of beastliness that Gandhiji describes in his charge-sheet would quickly meet with one of the two fates—he might be murdered, or he might be dismissed from his service. I may here observe that it should not be forgotten that the Congress has pledged itself whole-heartedly to a Pact which it has observed in spirit and in letter.

As for the second alternative, such an official "might be dismissed from his service." Yes, he 'might.' And yet he 'might not' as long as there is unjustifiable shielding of such officials. What Mahatmaji demands is not "an eye for an eye" but a more reasonable and justifiable punishment after proper investigation by an impartial authority.

DEMAND FOR INCREASE GRANTED TO MILL WORKERS.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 29.

The operatives of the Chhotalal Mills, Kalol, struck work demanding increase of two rupees wages. The Ahmedabad Labour Union intervened. The full increase of ten per cent. was granted and the operatives resumed work.

Equality Of Opportunity Is A Chimera, Says Dr. Forster

Mysore Convocation Address

Let Faraday And Tata Be Your Models, He Tells Students

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 29.

"Adopt Michael Faraday and J. N. Tata as your models and cleave to the old fashioned virtues of kindness of heart, honesty of thought and action, modesty, industry and thrift. If to these a genial fortune adds good health your chances of a happy life is about eighty per cent. and my warmest hope for all of you is that realised the percentage may be one hundred." In these words Doctor M. O. Forster, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, exhorted the graduates of Mysore University wnile delivering the Convocation Address to-day.

His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Pro-Chancellor, presided.

After referring to the lives of Faraday and Tata and their contribution to knowledge, Doctor Forster observed that his purpose in directing the attention to their lives was to show for the encouragement of the graduates how from smallest and most uncompromising beginnings, greatness, may be achieved emphasising the fact that their greatness was developed from within and not thrust upon them from without." I may be addressing in this Assembly," he continued, "a potential Faraday or J. N. Tata, but to a great majority who will not attain that zenith of distinction I would say that you have not as yet the least idea of the measure of your capabilities, and your purpose in life should be to develop them as completely as possible for your benefit and for the benefit of your fellow beings.

In doing so you will consciously or sub-consciously seek happiness as do we all. The most important factors in a happy life in my judgment are good health, congenial employment and a monetary reward for that employment, adequate to family requirements and to such wholesome relaxation as will give labour renewed zest and contribute to a well balanced outlook on life.

"The greatest need of the world to-day is good-will and patience." Doctor Forster added: "The best way to develop your own good qualities is to seek out and cherish good in other people.

"Another blemish on modern life," he continued, "is a reckless absorption of the catastrophe or slogan. Examined for a moment the factitious demand for equality of opportunity, the unpalatable fact is equality of opportunity is a chimera beloved of sentimentalists because it veils the truth that we have duties to perform as well as privileges to enjoy and our first duty is to try our best to do our best with such bodies and brains as destiny has alloted." Dr. Forster proceeding, said: "My hope for the future of mankind, and it is a strong hope, lies in a more general adoption of a scientific attitude of mind. The great value of scientific training, provided you have made it part of your being, is that it helps you to distinguish fancies from facts and open an inexhaustible treasure house of interest in life."

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 27.

The Sholapur District Congress Conference is to be held here on September 12 and 13 and it is understood that Mr. M. S. Aney, the Berar Congress leader is to preside. It is also understood that Mr. Rajwade who had tendered his resignation of the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Conference has withdrawn the same.

MILL AGENTS KEEP MUM.

The Secretary of the Conciliatory Board appointed by the citizens to settle if possible the disputes between the mill-managements and the Union, long before addressed letters to all the mill authorities requesting them to hear them in the matter. But, it is understood that none of them sent replies to these letters. Dr. Antroliker and Br. Beke, the two labour leaders have already communicated their views in the matter to the Board, that the workers should be awarded their usual bonus, that all of them who recently went on strike should be reinstated and that the Union be recognised.

New Hospital At Hukeri Road

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 27.

His Highness Lt.-Col. Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati, Maharaja of Kolhapur, will perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Hopsital to be built by the "Karnatak Health Institute" near the Hukeri Road Railway Station on the Poona-Bangalore main line and about 50 miles from Belgaum. The ceremony is to take place on the 30th inst.

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SKETCDES OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

(Continued from page 6.)

that there is truly sufficient Art in my life, though you might not see what you call works of Art about me. My room may have blank walls; and I may even dispense with the roof, so that I may gaze out upon the starry heavens overhead that stretch in an unending expanse of beauty. What conscious Art of man can give me the scene that opens before me when I look up at the sky above with all its shining stars? This, however, does not mean that I refuse to accept the value of human productions of Art, but only that I personally feel how inadequate these are compared with the eternal symbols of beauty in Nature."

Any Art which is the expression of the soul and that helps the soul to realise its inner self is dear to Mahatma Gandhi. The "ancient and sacred art" of music has a special value. The culture of the Sabarmati Ashram is largely bound up with music, the beautiful poems sung with such devotion at the prayers. "The hymns of 'Samaveda' are a mine of music, and no 'ayat' of the Koran can be recited unmusically. David's Psalms transport you to raptures and remind you of the hymns from 'Samaveda.'" The Mahatma was once asked about the influence of music on his life. "Music," he replied, "has given me peace. I can remember occasions when music instantly tranquillised my mind when I was greatly agitated over something. Music has helped me to overcome anger. I can recall occasions when a hymn sank deep into me though the same thing expressed in prose had failed to touch me.....When I hear Gita verses melodiously recited I never grow weary of hearing and the more I hear the deeper sinks the meaning into my heart. Melodious recitations of the Ramayana which I heard in my childhood get on me an impression which years have not obliterated or weakened. I distinctly remember how when once the hymn "The path of the Lord is meant for the brave, not the coward' was sung to me in an extraordinarily sweet tune, it moved me as it had never before. In 1907 while in the Transvaal I was almost fatally assaulted, the pain of the wounds was relieved when at my instance Olive Doke gently sang to me 'Lead kindly Light.'"

BEAUTY THROUGH TRUTH.

Music therefore is an aid to the expression or the realisation of moral truth. "The outward forms have value only in so far as they are the expression of the inner spirit of man." We are not to seek Truth through Beauty so much as to seek Beauty through Truth. "I see and find Beauty through Truth. All Truths, not merely true ideas, but truthful faces, truthful pictures, truthful sons, are highly beautiful. Whenever men begin to see Beauty in Truth, then Art will arise." "Truth is the first thing to be sought for, and Beauty and Goodness will then be added unto you."

The Mahatma is thus a realist in Art. He did not care for a picture portraying Christ in Indian dress and with Indian features. Christ, he pointed out, was a Jew of Palestine, and it was not "truth" for artist to paint him as an Italian, a Dutchman or an Indian. Suppose an American were to paint Krishna in European dress with a top-hat, would we not feel it to be inrongruous? Perhaps the Mahatma does not fully appreciate the truth of imagination, which yet comes so close to that intuitive insight which he greatly prizes.

The Mahatma must not, however, be regarded as an enemy even of conscious formal art in any of its beautiful and holy manifestations. But it is the art of action—art dramatised in the fields of human suffering—that chiefly moves him. And all art, like all action, must lead us to the supreme Goal. "Even sunsets and sunrises would be mere hindrances if they did not help me to think of the Creator. Anything which is a hindrance to the flight of the soul is a delusion and a snare." "The outward has no meaning to me at all except in so far as it helps the inward."

KARACHI-DELHI MAIL PLANE DETAINED NEAR JODHPUR.

KARACHI, Aug. 29.

The City of Baghdad, mail plane, which left this place yesterday morning for Delhi has been detained at Uterlai, near Jodhpur, owing to excessive rains which are likely to delay restarting indefinitely. Arrangements are, therefore, being made for the carriage by rail of mails which, it is understood, include Government documents.—A.P.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

Railway Workers Urged To Strengthen Union.

The Secretary of the G.I.P. Railwaymens' Union writes:—

"A general meeting of the Wardha Branch of the G.I.P. Railwaymens' Union was held lately, Mr. D. B. Kulparini, Vice-President of the Union presiding, to elect office-bearers for the year. After the election being over, resolutions regarding the reinstatement of the 5000 strikers and the change of centre office to Pulgaon and requesting all railway workers to strengthen the union against the tyrannies of the Railway authorities, were passed.

C. P. Council Adjourns In One Hour.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 29.

Replying to Mr. Kolhe's supplementary questions in the C. P. Council the Hon. Mr. Rao, Home Member, declared that in 1929 the General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha had given an assurance to Government that no matters of a controversial nature or political matters would be discussed by the session and as no such assurance was given this year Government declined to relax Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

After question time the House proceeded to consider non-official Bills. Mr. U. S. Patil's Village Panchayat Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of seven members. Mr. Fulay's three bills, viz., Workmen's Welfare Bill, Tenancy Bill and Money-lenders' Bill were introduced and it was agreed to circulate the same for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. Patil's Village Panchayat Amendment Bill, Mr. Mangalmurty's Municipalities Amendment Bill and Mr. Kolhe's Bills, viz. Cotton Market Bill, Local Self-Government Amendment Bill were similarly disposed of and the House adjourned within one hour.

POONA'S MARATHI DAILY.

A Marathi daily is to be started since January 1932, in Poona under the editorship of Dr. N. B. Parulekar, M.A., Ph.D.

DISABILITIES OF PEOPLE LIVING IN AGENCY AREAS

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Aug. 27.

It is a problem in Kathiawar to find out the real position of the people of Agency area. They are neither considered as people of Indian States nor as the people of British India. As the discussions are going for a future constitution of India, it must be settled once for all as to the real position of these people. The public, as a convention, consider itself as a part of the people of Indian states. Recently we have seen cases where the area that was taken from a particular state by British Residents is given back to the ruler. It is also learnt that some such scheme is under consideration. In Kathiawar we have Wadhwan Camp area, Rajkot, Sadare area, etc., etc. and also the different Thanas. The people of the Agency area suffer from lack of leadership. Once the question was under discussion for handing over Wadhwan Camp area to Wadhwan State but the matter is left there.

When one looks into the details of the position of the people of the Agency one is bewildered to note the many difficulties and disabilities of these people. There are the Talukdars and Mutgarasias showing their powers and the Agency officials intervening in all matters. The recent national movement has shown that the Agency used every means to nip all national activities in the bud and the administrators interfered to such an extent that the students were made to sign pledges of refraining from national activities. The Wadhwan Camp movement and the long hartal of 20 to 22 days and the sudden collapse must open the eyes of the nationalists to do something in a definite form for bringing constructive changes for the betterment of these people.

Three candidates have been declared duly nominated for the by-election to the Council of State from the Madras non-Mahomedan constituency in the place of Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor presented "Colours" to athletes of the Calcutta University at the Government House.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1931

WHAT GANDHIJI WILL INSIST ON AT R. T. C.

NOT OPTIMISTIC, BUT NOT WITHOUT HOPE

Answers Charge Of Inconsistency.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONALIST MUSLIMS.

"I Belong To "The Chronicle"."

"I belong to the Chronicle" was the declaration made by Mahatma Gandhi in the course of an exclusive interview which he granted to our representative on the Frontier Mail on Saturday.

Gandhiji was inclined to doubt that there has been any change of heart on the part of the Government. He emphatically denied the charge of inconsistency levelled against him in his recent negotiations with the Viceroy and said that nothing of an essential character was given up by the Congress.

He added that he trusted the Government having sent him to London would make it a point of honour to see that the terms of the Delhi Pact were better observed now than before.

He characterised the agrarian situation in the U. P. as "ever worsening", and said that he had ventured to address a communication to Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the Province on the subject.

Gandhiji was not optimistic of success at the R. T. Conference, but as a born optimist he was going there to urge the acceptance of the Congress demand. He would accept nothing short of substance of independence.

(EXCLUSIVE TO THE "CHRONICLE".)

"You have pumped every thing out of me", exclaimed Mahatma Gandhi at the conclusion of an exclusive interview which he granted to a staff reporter of the "Chronicle" in the Inter Class compartment of the "Frontier Mail."

The interview was snatched as Gandhiji was speeding from Simla to Bombay on his way to attend the Round Table Conference.

It was day-break on Saturday when the Frontier Mail glided into the Bulsar station. A reporter of the "Chronicle" managed to slip into Gandhiji's compartment who was then busy dictating replies to letters from his unusually heavy post bag.

When the Frontier Mal almost reached the Palghar station, Gandhiji found time to reply exhaustively to a list of 17 questions prepared by our reporter.

TOUCHING INTERLUDE.

A touching scene was the interlude to the remarkable interview, which lasted for over 25 minutes. A woman bent up with age sought a "Darshan" of Gandhiji which he readily gave. She fell on Gandhiji's feet and burst into tears, an unmistakbable manifestation of reverence, and nearly collapsed.

Mahatma Gandhi gently helped the old woman to rise and asked her what her age was. "I am eighty" replied the woman, which evoked a remark from Gandhiji who said: "Oh if I live up to that age how much more service will I be able to render?"

CHANGE OF HEART.

The very first question which our reporter asked Gandhiji was, as to whether his recent conversations with the Viceroy had been such as to convince him that there has been a "Change of heart" on the part of the Government.

Mahatma's decisive reply was "I am afraid not."

"I AM NOT INCONSISTENT."

The next question related to the charge of inconsistency levelled against Gandhiji. Our reporter asked: "What is your reply to your critics who suggest that you have not been consistent in your demand? According to this section you started with a demand for an Impartial Inquiry into the breaches of the Truce by the Government, then you modified it to an inquiry by a High Court Judge, then you said you would be satisfied with a one-sided inquiry, and, finally, you have agreed to no inquiry at all in places other than Bardoli."

Gandhiji's reply was as follows: "The public are justified in thinking that I am inconsistent. But I must be allowed to have the same right and to say that I am not inconsistent. My insistence was on an inquiry. I had suggested many things. But the indispensable minimum was an open impartial inquiry into the Bardoli charge. And that open inquiry has been granted. Whether it will be also impartial or not I do not know.

"Though I had put forth a claim to an inquiry into all the charges that claim is not withdrawn but if the Government do not grant or face an inquiry into other charges that could be no ground for refusing to proceed to London. An enquiry is a substitute for Civil Disobedience. That right has been specially reserved as you will see from the correspondence published.

"In my opinion", added Gandhiji, "nothing of an essential character has been given up."

VICEROY'S ASSURANCE.

The third question was as follows: "In the Charge-Sheet published by you, you have given a "catalogue" of breaches of the Truce by the Government. These have occured inspite of your presence in the country and your strenuous efforts not to precipitate a crisis. Do you expect the same Government to observe the terms of the Delhi Pact while you are away in London?"

Mahatmaji replied: "The fear underlying your question is not groundless. Nevertheless as a man of trust I do expect the same Government to observe the terms of the Delhi Pact. You will see in the Communique an unequivocal declaration on the part of the Central Government that they will secure observance of the Pact. I have also the solemn assurance of the Viceroy himself but to what extent this declaration in the Communique and the solemn assurance will be carried out into practice the future alone will show."

"But in any event for a big National organisation like the Congress no man's presence is indispensable however efficient he may be for service. An organisation that has weathered storms for an unbroken period of nearly fifty years is well able to take care of itself inspite of my absence, and I really feel that the Government having sent me to London will make it a point of honour to see that the terms of the Truce are better observed now than before."

To another question asking Gandhiji to state whether he would advise Congress organisations to resort to direct action if the Government continued the same policy and did not make amends for the injustice already done he replied:

"In the first place you should understand that the Congress has not abandoned any of the charges because the Congress will not get an inquiry into them. Negotiations will still proceed and I have not a shadow of doubt that where any grievance is so felt as to make some action absolutely necessary the Congress will adopt it."

U. P. AGRARIAN SITUATION.

Relating to the agrarian situation in the U. P. Gandhiji was asked: "the agrarian situation in the U. P. is becoming more and more acute. It is reported that peasants are giving up cultivation of lands and migrating to the cities in search of employment. The movement is spreading. What remedy do you suggest to ease the situation and what part should the Congress play to secure a better atmosphere?"

In the course of the reply Gandhiji stated: "I am painfully conscious of the ever-worsening situation in the U. P. I had a very long chat with Pandit Jawaharlal over this situation on the train. We have together mapped out a course of action and I have ventured to address a communication to Sir Malcolm Hailey. He is one of the strongest Governors we have in India at the present moment. And I know he could be strong in action for securing justice. I do not despair of his coming to the help of the Congress to avert a crisis."

NOT OPTIMISTIC.

"Are you optimistic about the results of the Round Table Conference?" was the question next put to Gandhiji.

"No, if I am to judge the future from the present appearance" replied Gandhiji. He, however, added: "but being a born optimist I have never lost hope even in the midst of impenetrable darkness. But let us take care of the present. Let every Congressman do his duty, observe non-violence and truth in thought, word and deed and I promise that all will be well."

Asked what will be his minimum demand at the R. T. C. Mahatma Gandhi said: "My minimum demand is happily chalked out by the Congress, in the mandate given to me. To be worthy of the confiden reposed in me I may be expected not to move away from the terms of the mandate by a hair's breadth."

"Will you reiterate your eleven points?"

This evoked a retort from Gandhiji who said: "My eleven points are as dead as Queen Anne. But they have revived in an invigorated form in the so-called Fundamental Rights resolution of the Congress. Whatever of these is to be part of the Constitution will be part of any constitution acceptable to the Congress."

NOTHING SHORT OF INDEPENDENCE.

"Will you accept a Constitution which may fall short of the Karachi resolution for Independence, or as you put it "Substance of Independence?"

Gandhiji emphatically replied: "Nothing short of Substance of Independence will be acceptable to me personally, let alone Congress resolution."

Asked to state his attitude regarding the National Debt question, Gandhiji said that a ever his attitude was to demand an impartial tribunal to examine it.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

The conversation then turned to the Congress formula for communal solution, which was not acceptable to a section of Muslims. Would Gandhiji accept a compromise for the sake of presenting a nited front at the Conference?

The answer elicited was: "The Congress resolution has left me no room for accepting any compromise not acceptable to the parties concerned. The unanimous consent was, therefore, necessary for any compromise.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONALIST MUSLIMS.

Gandhiji deplored that this had been rendered foolishly impossible by excluding the official representation of the Nationalist Muslim opinion. "It may be hopeless minority or it may represent the largest section of enlightened Muslim opinion. But whatever the extent of its influence it is not an opinion that can be summarily rejected not at least by me when I know that the Nationalist Muslim Party contains some of my oldest Mussalman comrades and noblest Muslims in all India."

VISIT TO LANCASHIRE.

"Have you agreed to visit Lancashire and to explain the character of the Boycott movement?"

Gandhiji, "Yes. I have promised a visit if it is desired by Lancashire men."

Questioned whether Gandhiji proposed to visit any other European country besides England, Gandhiji said: "If I can possibly do so I would certainly respond to the invitation I have received from all over Europe. But that will depend upon the movement of the political barometer."

The Mahatma informed our reporter that his London host was a hostess, Miss Muriel Leister, who, like him, he said, was a representative of paupers.

NOT GIVING UP POLITICS.

"If the R. T. C. concedes the national demand, do you propose to remain in political life?" asked our reporter.

Gandhiji smilingly said: "If the R. T. C. concedes the National demand I shall only just enter political life."

"I BELONG TO THE CHRONICLE."

This concluded the interview and Gandhiji was urged to give an "exclusive" message to the country through the "Chronicle" when he exclaimed, "I belong to the "Chronicle". Belonging as I do to the "Chronicle" there can be no exclusive message to it from me."

Gandhiji could not be induced to say anything more and to a volley of questions put to him he said: "You have pumped every thing out of me by your 17 points. Now you must thank me and run away."

The reporter took the dismissal cheerfully.

EARTHQUAKE WORKS HAVOC

Heavy Damage And Loss Of Lives

SLIGHT TREMORS STILL CONTINUE IN FRONTIER

ZIARAT, Aug. 29.

It is officially stated in connection with earthquake shocks that practically every building at Shahrigh Bazaar has collapsed. Serious damage was done to a few Government Buildings and two lives were also lost. Shocks were also severely felt in Quetta and Ziarat. In neither place was there any loss of life but many buildings, Government and private, were damaged. The new Central Jail at Mach was severely damaged by the second shock. It has been found necessary to remove prisoners from cells and military assistance has been asked for to rginforce police guards. Two warders lost their lives and four civilians were killed by the collapse of houses in the bazaar. Railway lines to Quetta via Bolan and Harnai are both temporarily blocked by fallen boulders but the full extent of the damage is not yet known. There has been no panic anywhere. Slight tremors still continue.—A.P.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN TANGAIL

TANGAIL, Aug. 29.

Two houses, one in Tangail town and the other at Jadabpur in interior of the sub-division have been searched and six-chambered loaded revolver, several five cartridges, police cap and certain proscribed literature have been seized by police. Three men, Jadab Raha, Madhav Raha and his son Lalit Raha have been taken into custody.—A. P.

In Faridpur

FARIDPUR, Aug. 29.

Brojolal Chakravarty who is reported to be a Congrass volunteer has been arrested under Explosive Substances Act as a result of a number of houses being raided, including that of the former Secretary of the District Congress Committeed. Two arrests have been made at Rajbari and several houses searched in connection with bomb discovery in Gobindpur Congress Office.—A. P.

CONDITION OF PEASANTS IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

His Excellency received to-day a deputation from the Tenants and Peasants' Association which placed before him certain matters in connection with the condition of cultivating classes in Bengal both generally and with special reference to the present widespread distress due to floods in Northern and Eastern Bengal. A. P.

BLOCK ON A. B. RAILWAY BRANCH LINE REMOVED.

The Traffic Superintendent at Chittagong, A. B. Railway wires under date 29th August:—With reference to my wire of the 11th August the Senchoa Mairabari branch of the A. B. Railway which was closed to traffic owing to flood on the 27th July last has been reopened to traffic from the 28th instant.—A.P.

SIR P. PATTANI PRAISES GANDHIJI

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, the Indian States' delegate who also sailed by the "Rajputana," said: "I have no message to give because I believe in following Mr. Gandhi. This great result is due to the goodness of His Excellency the Viceroy which goodness was tried and proved both in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. It is also due to Mr. Gandhi's great, though courageous patience which was an equally great contribution to the settlement which has been arrived at. Britain and India can hope that Mr. Gandhi will bring back a similar satisfactory solution from England and that the three Parties now in England will make such a consummation possible.

Franco-American Loan To Britain.

TREASURY STATEMENT ON TERMS OF CREDIT

"COALITION" POSITION IN COMMONS

"We Mean To Get On With Business" Says MacDonald.

RUGBY, Aug. 29.

Successful financial negotiation in Paris and New York credits to the British Government amounting to about eighty million pounds for the year was announced late last night by the Treasury in the following statement:—

"For the purpose of strengthening still further the exchange position of sterling, negotiations have been in progress with financial authorities in New York and Paris. They have been concluded on the following basis. In the case of America the arrangement is that the financial group will undertake, if called upon, to take up British Government Dollar Treasury Bills to the total not decreasing two-hundred million dollars. In the case of France agreement in principle has been reached with a view to making available a sum not exceeding five million of francs partly in the form of credit on some French banks and partly by issue of British franc bills to the French public. The sum to be borrowed in each centre will be for the term of an year.

Negotiations have been conducted in the most cordial spirit and greatest assistance has been received from the French Ministry of Finance, the Bank of France, and various authorities in America". Negotiations were carried through very expeditiously and without any difficulty. The British representative only reached Paris on Wednesday night. Sir Frederick Leith Ross, their representative, last night expressed to M. Flandin on behalf of the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, British Government's appreciation of the cordial support of the French Government and the Bank of France during the negotiations. M. Flandin in reply paid a tribute to the well earned confidence which British credit inspired throughout the world. The "Times" city editor today remarks: "These credits are really of the nature of insurance. Their existence should have excellent effect and large portion of them may never be used at all."—B. O. W.

PARTY POSITION IN PARLIAMENT.

RUGBY, Aug. 29.

Yesterday, meetings of the three political parties indicate that the National Government will have a majority of at least 50 in the House of Commons. Conservative and Liberal members were unanimous in their support. The voting strength of Commons is 612; Government vote will comprise 261, Conservatives 55, Liberals 6, Labour 3, Liberal Independents and probably six other Independents totalling 331. Opposition vote will comprise 272, Labour members and probably nine independents totalling 281. The remaining three members of House, namely, the Speaker, two chairmen of Committees do not vote on divisions.—B. O. W.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

The Cabinet Ministers are studying during week-end the reports in detail submitted by Cabinet sub-committees on proposals for economy new taxation and Parliamentary procedure. They will thus be fully familiar with the whole plan when it will be considered by Monday's full Cabinet. Parliament will meet on September 8. The Premier in a press interview at Lossiemouth said:

"You can assure the public that we are going to deal expeditiously with the situation. There will be no delay in Parliament and no longer debates will be put off. We mean to get on with business for it is one of the ways in which we can justify the confidence which is reposed in us."—Reuter.

"MAC" & HIS ELECTORS

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Labour constituents at Seaham after considering a letter from the Premier have asked him to resign his membership of the division.—Reuter.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT RAJKOT

—:o:—

ALL-GUJERAT KHOJA CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 27.

The Yuvrani Saheb of Gondal, a prominent social worker, performed the opening ceremony of the Khadi Exhibition to-day before an audience numbering several thousands. She exhorted women to take to khaddar. The reformers among the Khojas who are in a majority and who have resented the recent excommunication of some of them, are holding an All-Gujarat Khoja Conference. This will be a positive lead to reformers among other communities.

Dhrangadra durbar's intervention in matters of holding the Kathiawar Political Conference is becoming more active. Fearing its wide-spread publicity, it has revived its old method of removing such cuttings from the State Library papers.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION.

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

The General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation met at Madras to-day to consider the recommendations of the Council of Action with regard to the attitude the Federation should take on the question of the boycott of the Court of Enquiry. Among the representatives of the various railway unions attending the meeting are Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the Federation and Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary.—A. P.

INDIANISATION IN TATA STEEL WORKS

24 Covenanted Men Sent "Home"

6 OUT OF 7 FURNACES TO BE OPERATED BY INDIANS

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 29.

Due to present trade depression the management of Tata Steel Works at Jamshedpur have found it necessary to hasten indianisation wherever possible, and as a result 24 covenanted men are being sent "Home." Prem Mathur, Indian, for the past four years Assistant Superintendent of Deplex Plant, has been appointed Superintendent of Open Hearth Plant. Six out of the seven furnaces in Open Hearth will be operated entirely by Indians.—A. P.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR SHOT DEAD.

RANGOON, Aug. 29.

On August 27, rebels attacked a house in Henzada where Sub-Inspector of Police was camping. The officer was shot dead and a villager received "dah" cut. Rebels took away the police officer's gun.

SAYA SAN.

Saya San who was sentenced to death yesterday by the Special Tribunal at Tharrawaddy is the chief rebel leader who is responsible for the present outbreak in Burma. The trial was connected with his activities in Tharrawaddy, Insein and Henzada.—A. P.

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